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PUBLICATIONS

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The National Rose Society's

SELECT

LIST OF ROSES,

AND

INSTRUCTIONS FOR
PRUNING.



Compiled by the Publications Committee
of the Society.



—1925.—

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PREFACE.

THIS edition of the Select List of Roses and Instructions for Pruning has been prepared by the Publications Committee of the N.R.S., generally on the lines of the previous edition of 1928.

The List of Roses is a selection and not a catalogue. The number of varieties of Roses increases rapidly every year, and the average Rose lover cannot grow more than a very small proportion of the thousands of varieties available.

The Publications Committee have included in this volume those varieties which, as the result of experience in many parts of the country, they consider may, with fair treatment and under average conditions, be relied on for the purposes for which they are recommended. The List is still a long one. Many Roses which appeared in the previous list have been removed from this one and new ones have been added, in order to bring the List up to date. Each excision and addition has been carefully considered by the Publications Committee and determined by a majority of votes.

The Committee do not suggest that Rose growers of experience or special local knowledge should restrict themselves to the Roses included in this volume. There are many varieties not mentioned here, which, under special local conditions, in soils particularly adapted to their growth, and under other favourable

circumstances, will prove useful in the garden, and if any Rose grower finds that some variety not included gives satisfactory results under his particular conditions, he should be slow to discard it in favour of any other variety, however desirable, which has been included.

No Rose has been included in the general list which has not been grown by some member of the Committee, but information as to the newer Roses is of necessity imperfect, and judgment as to these must be considered provisional.

The section as to pruning has been revised in the light of the further experience gained since the publication of the last edition. The descriptions appearing in the Select List from pages 31 to 73 end with a reference to a figure, e.g., "Anna Olivier—prune 4 or 5," and this indication is intended to refer to the relative number of the instruction contained in the pruning section on pages 85 to 128.

In the case of some of the more vigorous dwarf Roses these pruning instructions may, under suitable circumstances, be wholly or partially disregarded. Where ample space can be allowed, and under congenial conditions, many of these Roses will grow naturally into large bushes, and under such conditions they will thrive best with very little pruning beyond the removal of old wood, and will produce in their season a wealth of bloom which cannot be equalled by plants of the same variety which have been pruned in the more orthodox fashion.

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The National Rose Society's OFFICIAL LIST OF ROSES.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

A FEW explanations may be advisable as to the terms employed in the descriptions of the different varieties included in this List. After the name of each Rose is given (1) the class to which it belongs; (2) the raiser's or introducer's name and the date of introduction; (3) the colour of the flower; (4) the character of the growth, whether vigorous, moderate, or otherwise; (5) the purposes for which it is best suited; (6) general remarks and pruning references.

1.—The Class to which it belongs.

The following abbreviations are used : Ayr., *Ayrshire*. B., *Bourbon*. C., *China*. D., *Damask*. H.B., *Hybrid Bourbon*. H. Brac., *Hybrid Bracteata*. H. Briar, *Hybrid Briar*. H.N., *Hybrid Noisette*. H.P., *Hybrid Perpetual*. H.T., *Hybrid Tea*. mult. ramb., *multiflora ramblers* (climbing *polyantha*). Pernet., *Pernetiana or Austrian Hybrid*. N., *Noisette*. poly. pom., *polyantha pompon*. Prov., *Provence*. rug., *rugosa*. S. Briar, *Sweet Briar and Hybrids*. T., *Tea*. wich. ramb., *wichuraiana Rambler*. wich. pom., *wichuraiana pompon*.

Single-flowered Roses.

By "single-flowered" is meant a Rose having only one row of petals, by "semi-single" two rows of petals, and by "semi-double" more than two rows of petals, but not altogether full.

4.—The Character of the Growth :

The terms adopted range from weak to very rampant growth and are arranged as follows : Weak, moderate, medium, moderately vigorous, robust, vigorous, and very vigorous. Where the growth is sturdy but short it is described as "robust." In the case of climbing Roses those suitable for a dwarf pillar are described as "semi-climbers" ; those suitable for a tall pillar or pergola as "very vigorous climbers."

It must be borne in mind that these terms are used in relation to the class to which the Rose belongs. For instance, a Tea Rose may rightly be described as vigorous, whereas the same habit in a Hybrid Perpetual or Hybrid Tea would be described as moderately vigorous.

5.—The purpose for which the Rose is best suited :

Arch or Pergola.—That it is suitable for growing over an arch or pergola.

Bedding.—That it is a good variety for massing for the purpose of giving a general effect.

Bush.—That when planted by itself and allowed to develop grows into a bold and shapely bush.

Creeping.—That it is well adapted for trailing over a bank.

Decorative.—That it is specially useful for Vase and other cut flower purposes.

Exhibition.—That it is suitable for staging as a specimen bloom in the Exhibition Box Classes.

Exhibition Only.—By this it is meant that the variety is unsuitable for general garden purposes, although under skilled cultivation it may be made to produce fine exhibition blooms.

Garden.—That the variety is recommended for general garden cultivation.

Glass.—That it is well suited for growing under glass, either in pots or planted out.

Hedge.—That it is well suited for making a hedge.

Pillar.—That it is excellent for training up posts or pillars of varying height.

Screen.—That it is suitable for training up trellis work or other framework used as a screen.

Standard.—That it makes a good standard.

Town.—That it is one of the best Roses for growing in a town or suburban garden.

Wall.—That it is suitable for training up the face of a wall or the side of a house.

Weeping Standard.—That it makes an excellent weeping standard.

6.—Summer-flowering Roses :

By summer-flowering is meant those Roses which flower only once in the year, even though flowering late.

7.—Climbing Sports from Dwarf Roses :

These climbing sports are not always to be relied on because one plant of the same variety will make strong climbing shoots, while another will revert in growth to the variety from which it sported.



SELECTIONS OF ROSES

For various purposes mentioned in List.

SELECTION 1.

ROSES FOR GENERAL GARDEN CULTIVATION ARRANGED APPROXIMATELY BY COLOUR.

NOTE.—It is recommended that beds be made of one variety only.

White and Cream.

Edith Cavell (H.T.)	Miss Willmott (H.T.)
Frau Karl Druschki (H.P.)	Molly Sharman-Crawford (T.)
Katharine Zeimet (poly. pom.)	Mrs. Herbert Stevens (T.)
Little Meg (poly. pom.)	Yvonne Rabier (poly. pom.)

Blush and Flesh.

Admiration (H.T.)	Nellie Parker (H.T.)
G. Nabonnand (T.)	Ophelia (H.T.)
La Tosca (H.T.)	Pharisäer (H.T.)
Mme. Antoine Mari (T.)	Viscountess Folkestone (H.T.)

Pink and Salmon Pink.

Caroline Testout (H.T.)	Mme. Abel Chatenay (H.T.)
Charles E. Shea (H.T.)	„ Butterfly (H.T.)
Cherry Page (H.T.) (semi-double)	„ Segond-Weber (H.T.)
Columbia (H.T.)	„ Léon Pain (H.T.)
Dorothy Page-Roberts (H.T.)	Mrs. Henry Bowles (H.T.)
Dr. Joseph Drew (H.T.)	„ Henry Morse (H.T.)
Gustav Grünerwald (H.T.)	„ W. Christie-Miller (H.T.)
Laurette Messimy (C.)	„ W. H. Cutbush (poly. pom.)
Los Angeles (H.T.)	Venus (H.T.)
Maman Turbat (poly. pom.)	

Coppery Rose.

Betty Uprichard (H.T.)	Henrietta (H.T.)
Comtesse du Cayla (C.)	Lady Pirrie (H.T.)
Diadem (H.T.)	(H.T.)
Emma Wright (H.T.)	Perle d'Or (poly. pom.)

Rose.

Ellen Poulsen (poly. pom.)	Mme. E. Resal (C.)
Elsie Beckwith (H.T.)	Mrs. E. G. Hill (H.T.)
Isobel (Pernetiana)	Orleans Rose (poly. pom.)
Lady Alice Stanley (H.T.)	Una Wallace (H.T.)

Light Crimson.

Augustus Hartmann (H.T.)	Laurent Carle (H.T.)
General McArthur (H.T.)	Lord Charlemont (H.T.)
G. C. Waud (H.T.)	Mrs. E. Powell (H.T.)
Hortulanus Budde (H.T.) (semi-double)	Mrs. Hy. Winnett (H.T.)
Kosters Orleans (poly. pom.)	Prince of Wales (H.T.)
	Richmond (H.T.)

Dark Crimson.

Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald (H.T.)	Hadley (H.T.)
Covent Garden (H.T.)	Hoosier Beauty (H.T.)
C. V. Haworth (H.T.)	K. of K. (H.T.) (semi-double)
Edith Cavell (poly. pom.)	Lieut. Chauré (H.T.)
Fabvier (C.)	Red Letter Day (H.T.) (semi-double)
Glory of Holland (H.T.)	

Yellow.

Canarienvogel (poly. pom.)	Mrs. Wemyss Quin (Pernetiana)
Christine (Pernetiana)	Rev. F. Page-Roberts (H.T.)
Golden Emblem (Pernetiana)	Souv. de Claudius Pernet (H.T.)
Mabel Morse (H.T.)	Tim Page (Pernetiana)

Yellow Shaded.

Frances Gaunt (H.T.)	Margaret Dickson-Hamill (H.T.)
Joseph Hill (H.T.)	Mme. Ravary (H.T.)
Lady Hillingdon (T.)	Mélanie Soupert (H.T.)

Copper Shaded.

Betty (H.T.)	Lamia (H.T.)
Chrissie Mackellar (H.T.) (semi-double)	Louise Catherine Breslau (Pernetiana)
Gorgeous (H.T.)	Mme. E. Herriot (Pernetiana)
Independence Day (Pernetiana)	Old Gold (H.T.)
Irish Elegance (H.T.) (single)	Sovereign (H.T.)
„ Fireflame (H.T.) (single)	W. F. Dreer (H.T.)
Lady Roberts (T.)	

SELECTION 2.

ROSES FOR STANDARDS OR HALF STANDARDS.

Anna Olivier (T.)	Louise Catherine Breslau (Pernetiana)
Avoca (H.T.)	Lyon Rose (Pernetiana)
Betty Uprichard (H.T.)	Maman Cochet (T.)
Caroline Testout (H.T.)	Margaret Dickson Hamill (H.T.)
Château de Clos Vougeot (H.T.)	Marie van Houtte (T.)
Cynthia Forde (H.T.)	Mélanie Soupert (H.T.)
Florence H. Veitch (H.T.)	Mme. Abel Chatenay (H.T.)
Frau Karl Druschki (H.P.)	„ Butterfly (H.T.)
General McArthur (H.T.)	„ E. Herriot (Pernetiana)
George Dickson (H.T.)	„ Jean Dupuy (T.)
Golden Emblem (Pernetiana)	„ Ravary (H.T.)
Gorgeous (H.T.)	„ Segond-Weber (H.T.)
Gruss an Teplitz (H.T.)	Modesty (H.T.)
Gustav Grünerwald (H.T.)	Molly Sharman-Crawford (T.)
Hugh Dickson (H.P.)	Mrs. A. E. Coxhead (H.T.)
Isobel (Pernetiana) (single)	„ E. Powell (H.T.)
J. B. Clark (H.T.)	„ Foley Hobbs (T.)
Joseph Hill (H.T.)	„ Hy. Morse (H.T.)
K. of K. (H.T.) (semi-double)	„ Herbert Stevens (T.)
Lady Hillingdon (T.)	„ John Laing (H.P.)
„ Pirrie (H.T.)	„ Wemyss Quin (Pernetiana)
„ Roberts (T.)	Old Gold (H.T.)
„ Waterlow (H.T.)	Ophelia (H.T.)
La France (H.T.)	Pharisæer (H.T.)
Lamia (H.T.)	Souvenir de Claudius Pernet (Pernetiana)
La Tosca (H.T.)	
Laurent Carle (H.T.)	
Los Angeles (H.T.)	

ROSES FOR STANDARDS OR HALF STANDARDS—*continued.*

The Queen Alexandra Rose	W. F. Dreer (H.T.)
(Pernetiana)	White Maman Cochet (T.)
Venus (H.T.)	William Allen Richardson (N.)
Viscountess Folkestone (H.T.)	W. R. Smith (T.)

Polyantha Pompon.

(This class are grown as Dwarf or Half Standards.)

Coral Cluster	Mrs. W. H. Cutbush
Ellen Poulsen	Orleans Rose
Katharine Zeimet	Perle d'Or
Kosters Orleans	Yvonne Rabier
Léonie Lamesch	

China.

Comtesse du Cayla	Laurette Messimy
Fabvier	Mme. E. Resal

SELECTION 3.

ROSES FOR WEEPING STANDARDS.

Albéric Barbier (wich.)	Joseph Billard (wich) (single)
Débutante (wich.)	Lady Gay (wich.)
Dorothy Perkins (wich.)	„ Godiva (wich.)
Elisa Robichon (wich.)	Minnehaha (wich.)
Evangeline (wich.)	Purity (H. wich.)
Excelsa (wich.)	Réné André (wich.)
François Juranville (wich.)	Sanders White (wich.)
Hiawatha (wich.)	

And most of the other wichuraiana Ramblers.

SELECTION 4.

ROSES FOR WALLS.

For Walls facing North.

Albéric Barbier (wich.)	Félicité-et-Perpétue
Bennett's Seedling (Ayr.)	(Sempervirens)
Bouquet d'Or (Dijon T.)	Gloire de Dijon (T.)
Conrad F. Meyer (rug.)	Mermaid (H. Brac.)

For Walls facing East.

Ard's Rover (H.P.)	Lady Waterlow (H.T.)
Caroline Testout (climbing) (H.T.)	Mme. Alfred Carrière (H.N.)
Chateau de Clos Vougeot (H.T.)	Mermaid (H. Brac.)
Florence H. Veitch (H.T.)	Paul's Scarlet Climber (H. wich.)
Gloire de Dijon (T.)	W. A. Richardson (N.)
Gruss an Teplitz (H.T.)	

For Walls facing South or West.

Alister Stella Gray (N.)	Miss Helyett (H.N.)
Banksia Yellow	Ophelia (climbing) (H.T.)
Irish Fireflame (climbing) (H.T.)	Papa Gontier (climbing) (H.T.)
Lady Hillingdon (climbing) (T.)	Paul Lédé (climbing) (H.T.)
Maréchal Niel (N.)	Pax (H.N.)
Mélanie Soupert (climbing) (H.T.)	Rêve d'Or (N.)
Mermaid (H. Brac.)	Sunburst (climbing) (H.T.)
Mme. Abel Chatenay (climbing)	W. A. Richardson (N.)
(H.T.)	Zéphirine Drouhin (H.B.)

SELECTION 5.

ROSES FOR PILLARS.

(The varieties marked with an * are perpetual flowering.)

American Pillar (wich.)	*Hugh Dickson (H.P.)
*Ard's Rover (H.P.)	*J. B. Clark (H.T.)
*Avoca (H.T.)	*Lady Waterlow (H.T.)
Chatillon Rambler (wich.)	*Mme. Abel Chatenay (climbing)
*Christine Wright (wich.)	(H.T.)
Conrad F. Meyer (rug.)	Paul's Carmine Pillar (mult. ramb.)
Diabolo (wich. ramb.)	Paul's Lemon Pillar (H.N.)
Excelsa (wich.)	*Paul's Scarlet Climber (H. wich.)
*Florence H. Veitch (H.T.)	Shower of Gold (wich.)
Gerbe Rose (wich.)	*Zéphirine Drouhin (H.B.)
*Gruss an Teplitz (H.T.)	

SELECTION 6.

ROSES FOR COVERING BANKS.

Albéric Barbier	Lady Gay (wich.)
Dorothy Perkins (wich.)	Lady Godiva (wich.)
Gardenia (wich.)	Mermaid (H.Brac.)
Jersey Beauty (wich.) (single)	

And most of the other wichurianas including the Species.

SELECTION 7.

ROSES FOR PEGGING DOWN.

Avoca (H.T.)	J. B. Clark (H.T.)
Florence H. Veitch (H.T.)	Lady Waterlow (H.T.)
Frau Karl Druschki (H.P.)	W. C. Clark (H.T.)
Gruss an Teplitz (H.T.)	Zéphirine Drouhin (H.B.)
Hugh Dickson (H.P.)	

SELECTION 8.

ROSES FOR FORMING A HEDGE.

Danæ (Hybrid Musk)	Pax (Hy. Musk)
Fellenberg (C.)	Penzance Briars
Gruss an Teplitz (H.T.)	Rugosa Roses and their Hybrids
Hugh Dickson (H.P.)	Scotch Roses
J. B. Clark (H.T.)	Stanwell Perpetual (Perpetual Scotch)
Lady Curzon (Damask) (single)	Zéphirine Drouhin (H.B.)
moschata (Species) (single)	
Moonlight (Hybrid Musk)	

SELECTION 9.

ROSES FOR GROWING AS BUSHES.

Conrad F. Meyer (rug.)	Lady Waterlow (H.T.)
Danæ (Hybrid Musk)	Mermaid (H. Brac.) (single)
Fellenberg (C.)	Moonlight (Hybrid Musk)
Florence H. Veitch (H.T.)	Moyesii (Species) (single)
Gruss an Teplitz (H.T.)	Nova Zembla (rug.)
Irish Elegance (H.T.) (single)	Pax (H. Musk)

SELECTION 10.

ROSES FOR GROWING IN TOWNS.

Caroline Testout (H.T.)	Mme. Edouard Herriot
Conrad F. Meyer (rug.)	(Pernetiana)
Frau Karl Druschki (H.P.)	„ Léon Pain (H.T.)
General McArthur (H.T.)	„ Ravary (H.T.)
Gruss an Teplitz (H.T.)	Mrs. E. Powell (H.T.)
Gustav Grünerwald (H.T.)	Mrs. John Laing (H.P.)
Hugh Dickson (H.P.)	Ophelia (H.T.)
J. B. Clark (H.T.)	Ulrich Brunner (H.P.)
La Tosca (H.T.)	Zéphirine Drouhin (H.B.)
Margaret Dickson Hamill (H.T.)	

SELECTION 11.

ROSES FOR GROWING UNDER GLASS.

Cut Flowers.

Charles E. Shea (H.T.)	Melody (H.T.)
Elsie Beckwith (H.T.)	Molly Sharman-Crawford (T.)
Fran Karl Druschki (H.P.)	Mrs. H. Winnett (H.T.)
Golden Ophelia (H.T.)	„ Herbert Stevens (T.)
Hoosier Beauty (H.T.)	John Laing (H.P.)
Lady Hillingdon (T.)	Ophelia (H.T.)
„ Pirrie (H.T.)	Padre (H.T.)
„ Roberts (T.)	Richmond (H.T.)
Mme. Abel Chatenay (H.T.)	Sunburst (H.T.)
„ Butterfly (H.T.)	Souv. de C. Pernet (Pern.)
„ E. Herriot (Pernetiana)	

Exhibition Blooms.

Alexander Hill Gray (T.)	Louise Cretté (H.P.)
Augustus Hartmann (H.T.)	Martha Drew (H.T.)
Caroline Testout (H.T.)	Mélanie Soupert (H.T.)
Dean Hole (H.T.)	Miss Willmott (H.T.)
Edel (H.T.)	Molly Sharman-Crawford (T.)
Florence Forrester (H.T.)	Mrs. Foley Hobbs (T.)
Frau Karl Druschki (H.P.)	„ Henry Morse (H.T.)
George Dickson (H.T.)	„ John Laing (H.P.)
Gorgeous (H.T.)	„ C. Lamplough (H.T.)
H. V. Machin (H.T.)	Pharisäer (H.T.)
Lady Plymouth (T.)	Rev. F. Page-Roberts (H.T.)
Lieut. Chauré (H.T.)	William Shean (H.T.)

Specimen Plants for Indoor Decoration.

American Pillar (wich.) (single)	Lady Godiva (wich.)
Blush Rambler (mult. ramb.)	Minnehaha (wich.)
Coral Cluster (poly. pom.)	Mrs. W. H. Cutbush (poly. pom.)
Dorothy Perkins (wich.)	Orleans Rose (poly. pom.)
Ellen Poulsen (poly. pom.)	Paul's Scarlet Climber (H. wich.)
Excelsa (wich.)	Sanders White (wich.)
Hiawatha (wich.) (single)	Tausendschön (mult. ramb.)
Lady Gay (wich.)	

Roses for Greenhouse Climbers.

Caroline Testout (climbing) (H.T.)	Mrs. Herbert Stevens (climbing) (T.)
Fortune's Yellow (N.)	„ W. J. Grant (climbing) (H.T.)
Lady Hillingdon (climbing) (T.)	Niphetos (climbing) (T.)
Maréchal Niel (N.)	Ophelia (climbing) (H.T.)
Mme. Abel Chatenay (climbing) (H.T.)	Paul Lédé (climbing) (H.T.)
Mélanie Soupert (climbing) (H.T.)	William Allen Richardson (N.)

SELECTION 12.

VERY FRAGRANT ROSES.

Avoca (H.T.)	Mabel Morse (H.T.)
Château de Clos Vougeot (H.T.)	Maréchal Niel (N.)
Conrad F. Meyer (rug.)	Mme. Abel Chatenay (H.T.)
Dr. Joseph Drew (H.T.)	„ Alfred Carrière (H.N.)
Eugénie Lamesch (poly. pom.)	„ Butterfly (H.T.)
Evangeline (wich.)	Miss C. E. Van Rossem (H.T.)
Florence H. Veitch (H.T.)	Mrs. A. E. Coxhead (H.T.)
François Juranville (wich.)	„ Bryce Allan (H.T.)
Général Jacqueminot (H.P.)	„ Foley Hobbs (T.)
„ McArthur (H.T.)	„ G. Beckwith (Pernetiana)
George Dickson (H.T.)	„ George Norwood (H.T.)
Golden Emblem (Pernetiana)	„ John Laing (H.P.)
Gustav Grünerwald (H.T.)	Ophelia (H.T.)
Hadley (H.T.)	Pharisäer (H.T.)
Hoosier Beauty (H.T.)	Prince of Wales (H.T.)
Hugh Dickson (H.P.)	Provence, Common (Prov.)
Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H.T.)	Richmond (H.T.)
Lady Alice Stanley (H.T.)	The Queen Alexandra Rose (Pernet.)
La France (H.T.)	Ulrich Brunner (H.P.)
Laurent Carle (H.T.)	W. F. Dreer (H.T.)
Léontine Gervais (wich.)	Walter C. Clark (H.T.)
Lieut. Chauré (H.T.)	Zéphirine Drouhin (H.B.)

SELECTION 13.

SINGLE-FLOWERED ROSES.

(The varieties marked with an * are perpetual flowering.)

Austrian Copper (Austrian Briar)	*Isobel (Pernetiana)
Austrian Yellow (Austrian Briar)	Lady Curzon (Damask)
Cupid (H.T.)	„ Penzance (S. Briar)
Glowworm (Pernetiana)	Lord Penzance (S. Briar)
*Innocence (H.T.)	Moyesii (Species)
*Irish Elegance (H.T.)	*Mrs. Oakley-Fisher (H.T.)
*Irish Fireflame (H.T.)	

Single-flowered Climbing Roses.

American Pillar (wich.)	Joseph Billard (wich.)
Diabolo (wich.) (semi-double)	Mermaid (H. Brac.)
Evangeline (wich.)	Paul's Carmine Pillar (mult. ramb.)
Hiawatha (wich.)	Una (H. Briar) (semi-double)
Jersey Beauty (wich.)	

SELECTION 14.

ROSES SUITABLE FOR EXHIBITION.

(The varieties marked with an * are best as maidens.)

Admiration (H.T.)	Gloire de Chédane-Guinoisseau (H.P.)
Alexander Hill Gray (T.)	Gorgeous (H.T.)
Augustus Hartmann (H.T.)	Hugh Dickson (H.P.)
Avoca (H.T.)	*H. V. Machin (H.T.)
Bessie Brown (H.T.)	J. B. Clark (H.T.)
Bessie Chaplin (H.T.)	J. G. Glassford (H.T.)
*Candeur Lyonnaise (H.P.)	Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H.T.)
Capt. Kilbee-Stuart (H.T.)	Lady Ashtown (H.T.)
Caroline Testout (H.T.)	„ Plymouth (T.)
*Coronation (H.P.)	Louise Cretté (H.P.)
C. V. Haworth (H.T.)	Mabel Drew (H.T.)
Dean Hole (H.T.)	Mabel Morse (H.T.)
Dr. Joseph Drew (H.T.)	Maman Cochet (T.)
Edgar M. Burnett (H.T.)	Maréchal Niel (N.)
*Florence Forrester (H.T.)	Medea (T.)
Frau Karl Druschki (H.P.)	
George Dickson (H.T.)	

ROSES SUITABLE FOR EXHIBITION—*continued.*

Mélanie Soupert (H.T.)	Mrs. Henry Morse (H.T.)
*Mildred Grant (H.T.)	„ Henry Bowles (H.T.)
Miss Willmott (H.T.)	„ John Laing (H.P.)
Mme. Constant Soupert (T.)	„ R. D. McClure (H.T.)
„ Jules Gravereaux (T.)	„ C. Lamplough (H.T.)
Modesty (H.T.)	„ H. R. Darlington (H.T.)
Molly Sharman-Crawford (T.)	Muriel Wilson (T.)
Mrs. A. E. Coxhead (H.T.)	Ulrich Brunner (H.P.)
„ E. J. Hudson (H.T.)	Victor Teschendorff (H.T.)
„ Foley Hobbs (T.)	White Maman Cochet (T.)
„ G. Marriott (H.T.)	*William Shean (H.T.)
„ George Norwood (H.T.)	W. R. Smith (T.)

SELECTION 15.

ROSES SUITABLE FOR EXHIBITION IN DECORATIVE CLASSES.

Albéric Barbier (wich.)	Jersey Beauty (wich.)
American Pillar (wich.)	Katharine Zeimet (poly. pom.)
Betty (H.T.)	K. of K. (H.T.) (semi-single)
Betty Uprichard (H.T.)	La Tosca (H.T.)
Blush Rambler (mult. ramb.)	Lady Curzon (Damask) (single)
Cherry Page (H.T.) (semi-double)	„ Gay (wich.)
Christine (Pernetiana)	„ Godiva (wich.)
Coral Cluster (poly. pom.)	„ Hillingdon (T.)
Cupid (H.T.) (single)	„ Inchiquin (H.T.)
Danæ (H. Musk)	„ Pirrie (H.T.)
Dorothy Perkins (wich.)	Lamia (H.T.)
Ellen Poulsen (poly. pom.)	Léontine Gervais (wich.)
Emma Wright (H.T.)	Louise Catherine Breslau
Excelsa (wich.)	(Pernetiana)
Gardenia (wich.)	Los Angeles (H.T.)
General McArthur (H.T.)	Lulu (H.T.)
Gustave Régis (H.T.)	Mme. Abel Chatenay (H.T.)
Henrietta (H.T.) (semi-double)	„ Antoine Mari (T.)
Hiawatha (wich.) (single)	„ Butterfly (H.T.)
Innocence (H.T.) (single)	„ Edouard Herriot
Irish Elegance (H.T.) (single)	(Pernetiana)
Irish Fireflame (H.T.) (single)	„ Léon Pain (H.T.)
Isobel (Pernetiana) (single)	

ROSES SUITABLE FOR EXHIBITION IN DECORATIVE CLASSES—*continued.*

Mme. Ravary (H.T.)	Orleans Rose (poly. pom.)
Mermaid (H. Brac.) (single)	Padre (H.T.)
Minnehaha (wich.)	Paul's Scarlet Climber (H. wich.)
Moonlight (H. Musk) (semi-double)	Pax (H. Musk)
Moyesii (Species) (single)	Portia (H.T.)
Mrs. Alfred Tate (H.T.)	Red Letter Day (H.T.) (semi-double)
„ E. G. Hill (H.T.)	Richmond (H.T.)
„ E. Powell (H.T.)	Rosa Mundi (Gallica)
„ H. D. Greene (H.T.)	Sunstar (H.T.)
„ Herbert Stevens (T.)	The Queen Alexandra Rose (Pernetiana)
„ Oakley-Fisher (H.T.) (single)	Una (H. Briar) (semi-double)
„ Wemyss Quin (Pernetiana)	W. F. Dreer (H.T.)
„ W. H. Cutbush (poly. pom.)	
Old Gold (H.T.)	
Ophelia (H.T.)	

SELECTION 16.

PENZANCE BRIARS.

Amy Robsart	Julia Mannering
Anne of Geierstein	Lady Penzance
Flora McIvor	Lord Penzance
Janet's Pride	Meg Merrilies
Jeanie Deans	



ROSES TOO MUCH ALIKE

FOR EXHIBITION PURPOSES.

Alfred Colomb (H.P.)	...	...	{ Marshall P. Wilder. Wilhelm Koelle.
Augustine Guinoisseau (H.T.)	...	...	White La France.
Charles Lefèvre (H.P.)	...	...	{ Marguerite Brassac. Paul Jamain.
Common China (C.)	...	...	Old Monthly.
Common Provence (Prov.)	...	...	The Old Cabbage Rose.
Coral Cluster (poly. pom.)	...	...	Juliana (poly. pom.)
Dorothy Perkins (wich.)	...	...	Lady Gay.
Duke of Wellington (H.P.)	...	...	Rosériste Jacobs.
Fortune's Yellow (N.)	...	...	Beauty of Glazenwood.
Lady Godiva (wich.)	...	...	{ Dorothy Dennison. Christian Curle.
lucida plena (Species)	...	...	Rose Button.
Madame Wagram (H.T.)	...	...	Comtesse de Turenne.
Maman Levavasseur (poly. pom.)	...	...	Baby Dorothy
Marie Baumann (H.P.)	...	...	Madame A. Lavallée.
Mrs. W. H. Cutbush (poly. pom.)	...	...	Mrs. Taft.
Mrs. W. J. Grant (H.T.)	...	...	Belle Siebrecht.
Prince Camille de Rohan (H.T.)	...	...	La Rosière.
Souvenir de S. A. Prince (T.)	...	...	The Queen.

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF ROSES.

*Instructions for pruning are indicated by numbers thus:
Prune 4 or 5 means prune according to Instructions 4 or 5.*

*For explanations of the terms used in this List see Introductory
Remarks—Pages 15 to 18.*

Admiration (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1922.—Soft cream, washed and shaded vermillion. Vigorous. Garden, bedding, exhibition, standard. Prune 3.

Adolph Karger (H.T.), Kordes, 1917.—Cadmium yellow. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 4.

Aimée Vibert, Climbing (N.), Curtis, 1841.—White. Vigorous climber. Pillar, pergola, wall. Almost evergreen. Late flowering, good in autumn. Prune 10, 32 (b) or 39.

Albéric Barbier (wich. ramb.), Barbier, 1900.—Yellow buds, changing to creamy white. Vigorous climber. Pillar, arch, pergola, creeping, weeping standard, screen, N. wall. Early summer-flowering. Prune 37 or 39.

Albertine (H.T.), Barbier, 1921.—Coppery chamois, passing to salmon. Very vigorous. Arch, pergola, weeping. Prune 37.

Alexander Hill Gray (T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1911.—Deep lemon yellow. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, standard, glass. A good Tea. Fragrant. Prune 4, 5 or 42.

Alister Stella Gray (N.), (A. Hill Gray), Paul and Son, 1894.—Pale yellow, deeper centre. Vigorous climber. Standard, pillar, arch, pergola, S. or W. wall. Perpetual flowering in clusters. Fragrant. Small flower. Prune 32 (b) or 39.

American Pillar (wich. ramb.), Conard & Jones Company, 1909.—Bright rose, flesh centre. Vigorous climber. Pillar, arch, pergola. Single-flowered. Bold, glossy foliage. A fine variety. Summer-flowering. Prune 27 or 39.

Amy Robsart (S. Briar) (Lord Penzance), Keynes, Williams & Co., 1894.—Deep rose. Very vigorous. Bush, hedge. Summer-flowering. Prune 22.

Anna Olivier (T.), Ducher, 1872.—Pale rosy flesh and buff. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, standard. Fragrant. Prune 4 or 5.

Anne of Geierstein (S. Briar) (Lord Penzance), Keynes, Williams and Co., 1894.—Deep crimson-rose. Very vigorous. Bush, hedge. Single-flowered. Summer-flowering. Prune 22 (b).

Antoine Rivoire (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1896.—Pale cream, with deeper centre. Moderately vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding. Fine early in the season. Good in autumn. Prune 4.

Ards Rover (H.P.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1894.—Dark crimson. Vigorous climber. Pillar, E. wall, trellis. A good crimson climber. Prune 10 or 39.

Arthur R. Goodwin (Pernet), Pernet-Ducher, 1910.—Coppery orange, passing to flesh. Moderately vigorous. Garden. Pretty in the bud. Prune 20.

Aschenbrödel (poly. pom.), Lambert, 1902.—Pale peach, deeper centre. Dwarf. Garden, bedding, edging, glass. Prune 34 or 42.

Aspirant Marcel Rouyer (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1919.—Deep apricot to reddish orange. Vigorous. Garden, standard, pot. Prune 4.

Augustus Hartmann (H.T.), B. R. Cant & Sons, 1914.—Brilliant metallic red. Vigorous. Exhibition, bedding, glass. Prune 2 or 3.

Avoca (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1907.—Rich crimson. Very vigorous. Exhibition, garden, standard, pillar, pegging-down. Very fragrant. Prune 6 or 7.

Beaute Orleanaise (wich. ramb.), Turbat, 1919.—Pure white, suffused pink. Vigorous. Pillar, pergola. Prune 37.

Benedicte Sequin (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1919.—Coppery orange. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 4.

Bennett's Seedling (Ayr.), Bennett, 1840.—White. Vigorous climber. Arch, pergola, hedge, N. wall. A very free-flowering summer Rose. Known also as "Thoresbyana." Fragrant. Prune 23 or 39.

Bessie Brown (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1899.—Creamy white. Moderately vigorous. Exhibition only. Prune 5.

Bessie Chaplin (H.T.), Chaplin Bros., 1921.—Bright pink. Vigorous. Exhibition. Prune 3.

Betty (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.—Coppery rose, shaded yellow. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Very long petals. Fragrant. Prune 4.

Betty Uprichard (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1921.—Orange pink. Moderate. Garden, bedding. Prune 4, 20.

Blanc double de Coubert (rug.), Cochet-Cochet, 1892.—Pure white. Very vigorous. Bush, hedge, town. Semi-double. Fragrant. Prune 35.

Blanche Moreau (Moss), Moreau-Robert, 1880.—Pure white. Vigorous. Bush. The best white moss. Summer-flowering. Fragrant. Prune 12 (a).

Blush Rambler (mult. ramb.), B. R. Cant & Sons, 1903. Blush rose. Very vigorous climber. Pillar, arch, pergola, hedge. One of the best of the ramblers. Flowers in large clusters. Summer-flowering. Best on chalk soil. Prune 27 or 39.

Bouquet d'Or (Dijon Tea), Ducher, 1872.—Buff yellow. Vigorous climber. Standard, pergola, N. wall. Fragrant. Prune 33 or 39.

Canarienvogel (poly. pom.), Welter, 1904.—Deep golden yellow, shaded crimson. Dwarf. Bedding, edging. The brightest yellow poly. pom. Prune 34.

Candeur Lyonnaise (H.P.), Croibier, 1913.—Pure white, base of petals sulphur. Very vigorous. Exhibition only. Prune 3.

Captain F. Bald (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1921.—Scarlet crimson. Moderate. Exhibition only. Prune 3.

Captain Hayward (H.P.), Bennett, 1893.—Light scarlet crimson. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, standard. Best in a cool season. Fragrant. Prune 4 or 5. Does well in partial shade.

Captain Kilbee-Stuart (H.T.), Alex. Dickson and Sons, 1922.—Brilliant scarlet crimson. Moderate. Exhibition. Prune 3.

Caroline Testout (H.T.), Pernet fils-Ducher, 1890
--Bright warm pink. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden,
standard, bedding, glass, town. One of the very best
for all purposes. Prune 5, 6, or 42.

Caroline Testout, Climbing (H.T.), Chauvry,
1902.—Pillar, arch, pergola, E. wall. A reliable
climbing sport from "Caroline Testout." Prune 10
or 39.

Cecile Brunner (poly. pom.), Ducher, 1880.—
Blush white, shaded pale rose. Dwarf. Garden, bed-
ding, edging. One of the best of its class. Prune 34.

Charles E. Shea (H.T.), Elisha J. Hicks, 1916.—
Rich salmon pink. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden,
bedding, glass. Very fine. Prune 4 or 42.

Charles K. Douglas (H.T.), Hugh Dickson, 1919.
—Crimson scarlet. Vigorous. Garden, bedding.
Promising. Prune 4.

Charlotte Klemm (C.), Turke, 1905.—Fiery red.
Moderately vigorous. Garden. A fine China. Prune
31.

Charm (H.T.), W. Paul & Son, 1920.—Coppery
yellow. Vigorous. Garden. Prune 4.

Château de Clos Vougeot, Climbing (H.T.),
Morse, 1920.—Similar to Château de Clos Vougeot
in all save growth. The climbing habit is fairly well
fixed. Pillar, wall, standard. Prune 10.

Château de Clos Vougeot (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher,
1908.—Dark crimson, shaded scarlet. Moderate.
Garden, standard. One of the darkest Roses. Very
fragrant. Prune 2.

Chatillon Rambler (with ramb.). Nonin, 1913.—
Delicate pink. Very vigorous. Pillar, arch, pergola.
Prune 37.

Cherry Page (H.T.), W. Easlea, 1914.—Brilliant cherry pink. Vigorous. Garden, bedding, decorative. Semi-double. Prune 4.

China, Common (C.), Parsons, 1796.—China pink. Vigorous. Garden, bedding, hedge. Continuous blooming. Known as the "Old Monthly." Prune 31.

Chrissie Mackellar (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1913.—Orange pink. Vigorous. Bedding. Very free-flowering, lovely foliage. Semi-double. Prune 4.

Christine (Pernet), S. McGredy & Son, 1918.—Deep golden yellow. Vigorous, branching. Bedding, standard. Unusually free and keeps its colour. Prune 4.

Christine Wright (wich. ramb.), Hoopes and Thomas, 1903.—Bright pink. Very vigorous. Pillar, arch, pergola. Early. An effective variety. Upright growth. Prune 37.

Clarice Goodacre (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1916.—Chrome on ivory white. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden. Good in autumn. Prune 4 or 5.

Clytemnestra (Hybrid Musk), Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1915.—Salmon-pink. Vigorous. Bedding. bush. Prune 18.

Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald (H.T.), A. Dickson and Sons, 1917.—Blood-red velvety crimson. Vigorous. Bedding, glass. Rich colour. Prune 4.

Columbia (H.T.), The E. G. Hill Co., 1921.—Pure pink. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Fragrant. Prune 5, 6, and 42.

Common China.—See "China, Common."

Common Moss.—See “ Moss, Common.”

Common Provence.—See “ Provence, Common.”

Common Sweetbriar.—See “ Sweetbriar, Common.”

Comtesse du Cayla (C.), Guillot, 1902.—Nasturtium red. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding, bush. A distinct shade in the China roses. Variable in colour. Prune 31.

Conrad F. Meyer (rug.), Frobel, 1900.—Clear silvery rose. Very vigorous. Garden, bush, pillar, pergola, hedge, N. wall, town. Flowers early in the summer and again in the autumn. Very fragrant. Prune 35 (33) or 39.

Coral Cluster (poly. pom.), R. Murrell, 1920.—Pale coral pink. Vigorous. Bedding, glass. Unusually large truss. Very beautiful. Prune 34.

Corallina (T.), W. Paul & Son, 1900.—Deep coral red. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding. Good in autumn. Prune 4.

Coronation (H.P.), Hugh Dickson, 1913.—Pale rose-pink. Vigorous. Exhibition only. Large globular bloom. Prune 2 or 3.

Countess of Warwick (H.T.), W. Easlea, 1919.—Creamy yellow, edged pink. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 4.

Covent Garden (H.T.), B. R. Cant & Sons, 1919.—Deep crimson. Vigorous. Garden, bedding, glass. Good in autumn. Prune 4 or 42.

Cramoisie Supérieure, Climbing (C.). Pillar. A climbing sport from “ Cramoisie Supérieure.” Prune 10 or 31.

Crested Moss (Moss), Vibert, 1827.—Rosy pink. Vigorous. Bush. Heavily mossed. Summer-flowering. Prune 12.

Crimson China.—See “ Old Crimson China.”

Cupid (H.T.), B. R. Cant & Sons, 1915.—Pale peach. Very vigorous. Bush, pillar. Single-flowered. Large bush. Prune 39.

C. V. Haworth (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1917.—Scarlet crimson. Moderate. Exhibition, bedding. Fine colour. Prune 4.

Cynthia Forde (H.T.) Hugh Dickson, 1909.—Brilliant rose-pink. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, standard, bedding. Free and branching. A beautiful pink Rose. Prune 4 or 5.

Danæ (Hybrid Musk), Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1913.—Soft yellow. Vigorous. Garden, bush, hedge. Perpetual flowering. Flowers in clusters. Semi-double. Prune 18.

Dean Hole (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.—Pale silvery rose, deeper shaded. Vigorous. Exhibition only. Fragrant. Prune 5.

Débutante (wich. ramb.), M. H. Walsh, 1902.—Light pink. Vigorous climber. Pillar, arch, pergola, weeping standard. Late summer-flowering. Fragrant. Prune 37.

Diabolo (wich. ramb.), Fauque et fils, 1908.—Dark glowing crimson. Very vigorous. Pillar, arch, pergola. Large almost single flowers with golden stamens. Upright growth. Summer-flowering. Prune 37.

Diadem (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1922.—Orange crimson, suffused salmon and yellow. Garden, bedding, pot. Fragrant. Prune 4.

Donald McDonald (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1916.—Carmine. Moderate. Bedding. Prune 6.

Dorothy Page-Roberts (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1907.—Coppery pink. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. A beautiful shade of pink. Fragrant. Prune 4 or 5.

Dorothy Perkins (wich. ramb.), Jackson & Perkins, 1901.—Rose pink. Very vigorous climber. Pillar, arch, pergola, creeping, weeping standard, hedge, screen. Almost evergreen. One of the best. Late flowering. Prune 37 or 39.

Dr. Joseph Drew (H.T.), (Courtney Page), W Easlea, 1918.—Yellow, shaded pink. Very vigorous. Exhibition, garden, decorative. Very fragrant. Prune 4 or 5.

Dr. Van Fleet (wich. ramb.), Van Fleet, 1910.—Soft blush. Very vigorous. Pillar, arch, pergola. Flowers in Autumn. Prune 27 or 39.

Earl Haig (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1921.—Deep reddish crimson. Exhibition. Prune 3.

Eblouissant (poly. pom.), Turbat, 1918.—Deep crimson. Dwarf. Bedding, pot. Good. Prune 34, 43.

Echo (poly. pom.), Lambert, 1914.—Soft pink, fine clusters. Garden, pot. Prune 34. Sport from **Tausendschön**.

Edel (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1919.—White. Vigorous. Exhibition only, glass. Mildew-proof. Prune 4 or 42.

Edgar M. Burnett (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1914.—Flesh, tinted rose. Moderately vigorous. Exhibition only, glass. Prune 4, 5, or 42.

Edith Cavell (H.T.), Chaplin Bros., 1901.—Creamy white. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding, glass. Prune 4 or 42.

Edith Cavell (poly. pom.).—Brilliant scarlet. Vigorous. Bedding, pot. Prune 34.

Elegante (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1919.—Orange yellow. Vigorous. Garden, bedding, pot. Prune 4 or 42.

Elisa Robichon (wich. ramb.), Barbier, 1901.—Rose, shaded pale yellow. Vigorous climber. Pillar, arch, pergola, creeping, weeping standard, hedge. Summer-flowering. Prune 37.

Elizabeth Cullen (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1921.—Scarlet crimson. Moderate. Semi-double. Fragrant. Prune 4.

Ellen Poulsen (poly. pom.), Poulsen, 1912.—Bright cherry rose. Moderately vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding, glass, decorative. Prune 34 or 42.

Elsie Beckwith (H.T.), Beckwith, 1922.—Deep glowing rose pink. Fragrant. Garden, pot. Vigorous. Prune 4.

Emily Gray (H. wich.) (Dr. Williams), B. R. Cant and Sons, 1916.—Golden yellow. Very vigorous. Pillar, arch, pergola, wall. Prune 37 or 39.

Emma Wright (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1917.—Pure orange. Vigorous. Bedding. Fine colour. Semi-double. Prune 4.

Ethel James (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1921.—Salmon rose, shaded gold. Vigorous. Bedding, decorative. Single. Very fragrant. Prune 4.

Ethel Somerset (H.T.) A. Dickson & Sons, 1921.—Shrimp pink. Vigorous. Bedding. Prune 4.

Etoile de Hollande (H.T.), Verschuren, 1919.—Bright dark red. Vigorous. Fragrant. Garden, bedding. Prune 4.

Eugénie Lamesch (poly. pom.), P. Lambert, 1899.—Clear yellow, buds edged carmine. Dwarf. Garden, bedding, edging. Distinct violet scent. Prune 34.

Evangeline (wich. ramb.), M. H. Walsh, 1906.—Lavender pink with white centre.—Very vigorous climber. Arch, pergola, weeping standard. Mid-season. Single-flowered. Summer-flowering. Very fragrant. Prune 37 or 39.

Excelsa (wich. ramb.), M. H. Walsh, 1909.—Bright rosy crimson. Vigorous climber. Pillar, arch, pergola, creeping, weeping standard. Late summer-flowering. Prune 37.

Fabvier (C.), Laffay, 1832.—Dazzling crimson, with white centre. Dwarf. Bedding, edging. One of the best crimson Chinas. Prune 31.

Félicité - et - Perpétue (Sempervirens), Jacques, 1828.—Creamy white. Very vigorous climber. Arch, pergola, hedge, N. wall, very exposed gardens. A good climbing rose. Early summer-flowering. Prune 24 or 39.

Fellenberg (C.), Fellenberg, 1857.—Rosy crimson. Vigorous. Garden, bush, hedge, dwarf-wall. Fragrant. Prune 31 (a) or 39.

Flora McIvor (S. Briar) (Lord Penzance), Keynes, Williams & Co., 1894.—Blush white, tinted rose. Very vigorous. Bush, hedge. Single-flowered. Early summer-flowering. Prune 22 (b).

Florence Forrester (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1914.—Pure white. Robust. Exhibition only. Prune 2 or 3.

Florence H. Veitch (H.T.), W. Paul & Son, 1911.
—Bright scarlet crimson. Vigorous. Semi-climber.
Standard, bush, pillar, hedge, E. wall, pegging-down.
Very free. Very fragrant. Prune 10 or 39.

Florinda Norman Thompson (H.T.), A. Dickson
and Sons, 1920. — Rose pink, shaded lemon.
Vigorous. Exhibition. Prune 3.

Fortune's Yellow (N.), Fortune, 1845.—Orange
yellow, shaded and flaked metallic red. Vigorous
climber. South or west wall. Best under glass. Also
known as "Beauty of Glazenwood." Summer-flower-
ing. Prune 32.

Frances Gaunt (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1918.
—Fawn apricot. Vigorous. Bedding, decorative.
Prune 4.

Francklin (Pernet), Pernet-Ducher, 1920.—Rosy
flesh. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 20.

François Guillot (wich. ramb.), Barbier, 1905.—
Yellow, white, and pink. Vigorous. Pillar, arch, per-
gola. Prune 37.

François Juranville (wich. ramb.), Barbier, 1906.
—Deep fawn pink. Very vigorous. Arch, pergola,
weeping standard, hedge. Very fragrant. Early
summer-flowering. Prune 37 or 39.

Frau Karl Druschki (H.P.), P. Lambert, 1900.—
Pure white. Very vigorous. Exhibition, garden,
standard, bedding, pillar, glass, town, pegging down.
The best white Rose for all purposes, but lacking in
fragrance. It may be grown as a semi-climber.
Prune 6, 7, 41, or 42.

Gardenia (wich. ramb.), Manda, 1899.—Bright
yellow, changing to cream. Very vigorous climber.
Pillar, arch, pergola, creeping, screen. One of the
best yellow wichuraianas. Early summer-flowering.
Prune 37 or 39.

G. C. Waud (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.—Rose, suffused orange and scarlet. Moderately vigorous. Exhibition, garden, bedding. A most distinct shade of colour. Tea scented. Prune 2 or 3.

Général Jacqueminot (H.P.), Roussel, 1853.—Bright scarlet crimson. Vigorous. Garden, standard. Free flowering. Very fragrant. Prune 4.

General McArthur (H.T.), The E. G. Hill Co., 1905.—Bright scarlet crimson. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding, town. A fine bedding Rose. Very fragrant. Prune 4.

George Dickson (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1912.—Deep velvety crimson, heavily veined. Vigorous. Exhibition, standard. A grand dark crimson. Very fragrant. Prune 4 or 5.

Gerbe Rose (wich. ramb.), Barbier, 1905.—Deep pink. Very vigorous. Pillar, pergola. Large bush. Lovely foliage. Fragrant. Prune 37 or 39.

Gladys Holland (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1916.—Buff yellow and apricot. Moderate. Exhibition, bedding, glass. Prune 4, 5, or 42.

Gloire de Chédane-Guinoisseau (H.P.), Chédane-Guinoisseau, 1907.—Crimson. Vigorous. Exhibition only. Prune 6 or 7.

Gloire de Dijon (T.) Jacotot, 1850.—Buff, or salmon yellow. Vigorous climber. Garden, standard, bush, pergola, town, pegging down, N. and E. walls. A good old climbing Rose. Very fragrant. Prune 33 or 39.

Glory of Holland (H.T.), Leenders, 1920.—Vivid crimson. Moderate. Garden, bedding. Fragrant. Prune 4.

Glowworm (Pernet), W. Easlea, 1920.—Orange scarlet. Vigorous. Bedding, decorative. Single-flowered. Rather shy. Prune 20.

G. Nabonnand (T.), Nabonnand, 1889.—Pale flesh, shaded rose. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding. Good in autumn. Fragrant. Prune 6.

Golden Emblem (Pernet), S. McGredy & Son, 1916.—Golden yellow. Vigorous. Standard, bedding, glass. A very fine Rose. Prune 20.

Golden Ophelia (H.T.), B. R. Cant & Sons, 1917.—Yellow, edges of petals cream. Vigorous. Bedding. Prune 4.

Goldfinch (mult. ramb.), Paul & Son, 1908.—Deep yellow in bud, changing to cream. Vigorous climber. Pillar, arch, pergola. Early summer-flowering. Prune 27.

Gorgeous (H.T.), Hugh Dickson, 1915.—Orange yellow, flushed reddish copper. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, standard, bedding, glass. Prune 4, 5, or 42.

Gruss an Teplitz (H.T.), Geschwind, 1897.—Bright crimson. Very vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding, bush, pillar, E. wall, hedge, pegging down, town. One of the best Roses for general garden purposes. A grand autumn Rose. Fragrant. Prune 10, 39, or 41.

Gustav Grünerwald (H.T.), P. Lambert, 1903.—Carmine pink, with yellow base. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding, town. A good all-round Rose. Very fragrant. Prune 6.

Gustave Régis (H.T.), Pernet fils-Ducher, 1890.—Nankeen yellow. Very vigorous. Garden, standard, bush, pillar, pegging down. One of the best buttonhole Roses. Prune 39 or 41.

Hadley (H.T.), Waban Conservatories, 1914.—Dark velvety crimson. Vigorous. Bedding, standard, glass. Fragrant. Prune 4 or 42.

Hawmark Crimson (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1920.—Glowing scarlet. Semi-double. Bedding. Moderate growth. Prune 4.

Henrietta (H.T.), Merryweather, 1917.—Fiery orange crimson. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Semi-double. Prune 4. Fragrant.

Hiawatha (wich. ramb.), M. H. Walsh, 1905.—Rich crimson with white eye. Very vigorous climber. Pillar, arch, pergola, weeping standard, screen. Single-flowered. Late summer-flowering. Prune 37 or 39.

Hoosier Beauty (H.T.), Dorner & Sons, 1915.—Fiery crimson. Vigorous. Garden, standard, glass. Very fragrant. Prune 4 or 42.

Hortulanus Budde (H.T.), Verschuren, 1919.—Dark velvety red. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Semi-double. Prune 4.

Hugh Dickson (H.P.), Hugh Dickson, 1904.—Crimson, shaded scarlet. Very vigorous. Exhibition, garden, standard, bedding, pillar, hedge, town, pegging down. Very fragrant. Prune 6, 7, or 41.

H. V. Machin (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1914.—Scarlet crimson. Moderate. Exhibition only. Prune 3.

Independence Day (Pernet), Bees, Ltd., 1919.—Deep orange. Vigorous. Bedding, glass. Delightful bud. Prune 4.

Innocence (H.T.), Chaplin, 1922.—Pure white. Large single blooms. Growth vigorous. Garden. Prune 4.

Irene Thompson (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1921.—Orange yellow. Moderate. Garden, bedding. Prune 6.

Irish Elegance (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.—Shades of apricot, buds orange-scarlet. Vigorous. Garden, bedding, bush. One of the best single-flowering Roses. Prune 4.

Irish Fireflame (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1913.—Garden, bedding. A more brilliant "Irish Elegance." Single-flowered. A fine decorative Rose. Prune 4.

Irish Fireflame, Climbing (H.T.), A. Dickson and Sons, 1916.—Fiery orange. Very vigorous. Wall. Fine colour. Single-flowered. Prune 10.

Isobel (Pernet), S. McGredy & Son, 1916.—Orange scarlet. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding, decorative. Single-flowered. Prune 4.

Jacotte (Hy. wich.), Barbier, 1920.—Coppery salmon. Very vigorous. Pillar, arch, pergola, weeping standard. Mid-summer-flowering. Prune 37.

Janet's Pride (S. Briar), Paul & Son, 1892.—White, shaded and tipped crimson. Very vigorous. Bush, hedge. Early. Semi-single. Early summer-flowering. Prune 22 (b).

J. B. Clark (H.T.), Hugh Dickson, 1905.—Scarlet-crimson, shaded black. Very vigorous. Exhibition, standard, bush, pillar, hedge, pegging down, wall, town. Prune 6, 7, or 41.

J. G. Glassford (H.T.), Hugh Dickson, 1921.—Scarlet crimson. Vigorous. Exhibition only. Prune 3.

Jean C. N. Forestier (Pern.), Pernet-Ducher, 1919.—Bright carmine lake. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 4, 20.

Jean Guichard (wich. ramb.), Barbier, 1905.—Coppery carmine, opening to salmon and rose. Very vigorous climber. Pillar, arch, pergola, creeping, weeping standard. Early summer-flowering. Prune 37 or 39.

Jeanie Deans (S. Briar) (Lord Penzance), Keynes, Williams & Co., 1895.—Rosy crimson. Very vigorous. Garden, bush, hedge. Early summer-flowering. Prune 22 (b).

Jersey Beauty (wich. ramb.), Manda, 1899.—Rich yellow, opening to cream. Very vigorous climber. Garden, pillar, arch, pergola, creeping, hedge, screen. Single-flowered. Fragrant. Early summer-flowering. Evergreen. Prune 37 or 39.

Joanna Bridge (H.T.), Elisha J. Hicks, 1916.—Pale straw. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Semi-single. Prune 4.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H.T.), Leenders & Co., 1909.—Deep rose, carmine reverse. Vigorous. Exhibition only. Very fragrant. Prune 4 or 5.

Joseph Billard (wich. ramb.), Barbier, 1905.—Crimson, centre rich yellow, fading to cream. Vigorous. Garden, pillar, weeping standard. Single-flowered. Early flowering and sometimes flowers again in autumn. Prune 37.

Joseph Hill (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1903.—Coppery yellow, shaded salmon pink. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, standard, bedding. Beautiful colour and fine foliage. Fragrant. Prune 4.

Joseph Lamy (wich. ramb.), Barbier, 1906.—White, edged mauve. Vigorous climber. Pillar, pergola. Rather scanty in foliage. Summer-flowering. Prune 37 or 39.

Julia Mannering (S. Briar) (Lord Penzance), Keynes, Williams & Co., 1895.—Pearly pink. Very vigorous. Garden, bush, hedge. Early summer-flowering. Prune 22 (b).

Katharine Zeimet (poly. pom.), P. Lambert, 1901.—Pure white. Dwarf. Garden, standard, bedding, edging. A pretty, free flowering variety. The best white polyantha. Fragrant. Prune 34.

Kosters Orleans (poly. pom.), Koster, 1920.—Scarlet. Vigorous. A deeper coloured "Orleans." Very fine. Prune 34.

K. of K. (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1917.—Brilliant scarlet crimson. Vigorous. Garden, bedding, standard. Semi-double. Prune 4.

Lady Alice Stanley (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1909.—Silvery pink, reverse of petals rose. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, bedding, glass. Very fragrant. Prune 4, 5, or 42.

Lady Ashtown (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.—Pure deep pink. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, standard bedding. Liable to mildew. Free flowering. A useful Rose. Prune 4 or 5.

Lady Ashtown, Climbing (H.T.), F. M. Bradley, 1909.—S. or W. wall. A climbing sport from "Lady Ashtown." Prune 10.

Lady Dixon-Hartland (H.T.), A. Dickson and Sons, 1922.—Deep salmon, shaded pink. Garden, bedding. Fragrant. Prune 4.

Lady Gay (wich. ramb.), M. H. Walsh, 1905.—Rose pink. Very vigorous climber. Pillar, arch, pergola, creeping, weeping standard, hedge, screen. Very much like "Dorothy Perkins," which see. Prune 37 or 39.

Lady Godiva (wich. ramb.), Paul & Son, 1908.—Pale blush, deeper centre. Vigorous climber. Pillar, arch, pergola, weeping standard. Late flowering. Almost evergreen. A sport from "Dorothy Perkins." Prune 37 or 39.

Lady Hillingdon (T.), Lowe & Shawyer, 1910.—Bright golden yellow, shaded fawn. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding, glass. One of the best yellow Roses. A good decorative and buttonhole Rose. Prune 4 or 42.

Lady Hillingdon, Climbing (T.) Elisha J. Hicks, 1917.—Bright golden yellow. Very vigorous. S. or W. wall. A climbing sport from "Lady Hillingdon"; good. Prune 10.

Lady Inchiquin (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1921.—Rose pink, suffused orange. Moderate. Garden. Prune 4, 20.

Lady Maureen Stewart (H.T.), A. Dickson and Sons, 1920.—Dark crimson. Moderate. Bedding. Fragrant. Prune 4.

Lady Penzance (S. Briar) (Lord Penzance), Keynes, Williams & Co., 1894.—Coppery yellow. Vigorous. Garden, bush, hedge. The most distinct Penzance briar. Single-flowered. Early summer-flowering. Prune 22 (b).

Lady Pirrie (H.T.), Hugh Dickson, 1910.—Delicate coppery salmon. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding, glass. A delightful combination of colour. A fine decorative Rose. Prune 4.

Lady Plymouth (T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1914.—Creamy buff. Vigorous. Exhibition only. Prune 2 or 3.

Lady Reading (poly. pom.), Elisha J. Hicks, 1921.—Bright red. Dwarf. Bedding, pot. Sport from Ellen Poulsen. Prune 34, 42.

Lady Roberts (T.), F. Cant & Co., 1902.—Apricot, with coppery yellow base. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, standard, bedding, glass. A good buttonhole Rose. Fine under glass. A sport from "Anna Olivier." Prune 4, 5, or 42.

Lady Waterlow (H.T.), Nabonnand, 1903.—Pale salmon blush, edged carmine. Semi-climber. Garden, standard, bush, pillar, pegging down. E. wall. A fine pillar Rose. Semi-double. Prune 6, 39, or 41.

La France (H.T.), J. B. Guillot, fils, 1867.—Silvery rose, with pale lilac shading. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding, glass. Very fragrant. Prune 6, 7, or 42.

Lamia (H.T.), W. Easlea, 1918.—Reddish orange. Vigorous. Bedding. A fine novelty. Semi-double. Prune 4.

La Tosca (H.T.), V. Schwartz, 1900.—Pale blush white, rose centre. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding, bush, town. Good in autumn. Prune 6.

Laurent Carle (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1907.—Deep carmine. Vigorous. Garden, standard. Very fragrant. Prune 4.

Laurette Messimy (C.), Guillot, 1887.—Pale rose, with yellow base. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding, bush. Fine for massing. Prune 31.

Léonie Lamesch (poly. pom.), Lambert, 1899.—Bright coppery red, with golden centre. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bush. Fragrant. Prune 34.

Léontine Gervais (wich. ramb.), Barbier, 1906.—Salmon rose, tinted yellow. Vigorous climber. Pillar, arch, pergola. A fine variety. Early summer-flowering. Very fragrant. Prune 37 or 39.

Lieutenant Chauré (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1910.—Rich crimson. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, bedding, glass. Fine foliage. Keeps its colour well. Very fragrant. Prune 4 or 42.

Little Meg (poly. pom.), W. Easlea, 1917.—Pure white. Vigorous. Bedding. Pretty in the bud. Prune 34.

Lord Charlemont (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1922.—Clear scarlet crimson. Vigorous. Garden, bedding, pot, standard. Prune 4.

Lord Penzance (S. Briar) (Lord Penzance), Keynes, Williams & Co., 1894.—Fawn. Vigorous. Garden, bush, pillar, hedge, shrub. Single-flowered. Summer-flowering. Prune 22 (b).

Los Angeles (H.T.), Howard & Smith, 1916.—Salmon rose, shaded apricot. Vigorous. Garden, bedding, glass. Very fine. Fragrant. Prune 4 or 42.

Louise Baldwin (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1919.—Golden yellow. Vigorous. Bedding, glass. Prune 4 or 42.

Louise Catherine Breslau (Pernet), Pernet-Ducher, 1912.—Coppery buff. Vigorous. Standard, garden, bedding. Prune 20.

Louise Crette (H.P.), Chambard, 1915.—White. Vigorous. Exhibition only. Prune 3.

Lulu (H.T.), W. Easlea, 1920.—Orange salmon. Vigorous. Bedding, standard. Semi-double. Prune 4.

Lyon Rose (Pernet), Pernet-Ducher, 1907.—Salmon rose, suffused yellow. Moderately vigorous. Exhibition, standard, glass. Fragrant. Prune 5, 20, or 42.

Mabel Drew (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1911.—Creamy yellow. Moderate. Exhibition only. Fragrant. Prune 4 or 5.

Mabel Morse (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1922.—Rich golden yellow. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, bedding, standard. A very beautiful Rose. Fragrant. Prune 4.

Mme. Abel Chatenay (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1895.—Pale salmon pink with deeper centre. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding, glass, town. One of the best garden Roses. Continuous flowering. A good buttonhole Rose. Very fragrant. Prune 4 or 42.

Mme. Abel Chatenay, Climbing (H.T.), W. Easlea, 1916.—Pale salmon pink, with deeper centre. Very vigorous. Pillar, arch, low wall. A very fine Rose. Very fragrant. A reliable sport from "Mme. Abel Chatenay." Prune 10.

Mme. Alfred Carrière (H.N.), Schwartz, 1879.—White, shaded blush. Vigorous climber. Pillar, arch, pergola, E. wall. The best white hardy climber. Flowers again in autumn. Very fragrant. Prune 18 or 39.

Mme. Antoine Mari (T.), A. Mari, 1902.—Rose, shaded white, opening blush-white. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding. Foliage almost evergreen. Mildew proof. Good in autumn. Prune 6.

Mme. Butterfly (H.T.), The E. G. Hill Co., 1920.—Pink, shaded apricot. Vigorous. Garden, bedding, pot. Sport from *Ophelia*. Prune 4, 42.

Mme. Constant Soupert (T.), Soupert et Notting, 1905.—Deep yellow, shaded peach. Moderately vigorous. Exhibition only. A fine Tea in a dry season. Prune 2, 3, or 42.

Mme. E. Gillett (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1921.—Reddish nankeen yellow. Vigorous. Open flowers flute. Garden, pot. Prune 4.

Mme. Edouard Herriot (Pernet), Pernet-Ducher, 1913.—Vivid terra-cotta, passing to clear strawberry rose. Semi-double. Garden, standard, bedding, glass, town. Glossy green foliage. The "Daily Mail" Rose. Prune 20.

Mme. Edouard Herriot, Climbing (Pernet), Ketten, 1921.—Similar to Mme. Edouard Herriot. Liable to revert to dwarf variety. Pillar, wall. Prune 10.

Mme. Eugène Resal (C.), Guillot, 1895.—Coppery rose, shaded orange. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding, bush. Striking colour. Prune 31.

Mme. Jean Dupuy (T.), P. Lambert, 1902.—Yellow, edged rose. Vigorous. Garden, standard. A good buttonhole Rose. Prune 6.

Mme. Jules Bouché (H.T.), Croibier, 1911.—Porcelain white. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 4.

Mme. Jules Gouchault (poly. pom.), Turbat, 1914.—Orange pink. Vigorous. Bedding. Prune 34.

Mme. Jules Gravereaux (T.), Soupert et Notting, 1901.—Flesh, shaded yellow. Very vigorous. Exhibition, pegging down, wall. Free-flowering. Prune 6, 7, or 41.

Mme. Léon Pain (H.T.), Guillot, 1904.—Silvery flesh. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding, town. A good garden Rose. Prune 4.

Mme. Ravary (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1899.—Pale orange yellow, deeper centre. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding, glass, town. A good bedding Rose. Prune 4 or 42.

Mme. Second-Weber (H.T.), Soupert et Notting, 1908.—Light rose salmon, deeper centre. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding, glass. A good bedding Rose. Prune 4 or 42.

Maman Cochet (T.), Cochet, 1893.—Deep flesh, shaded fawn, outer petals suffused light rose. Vigorous. Exhibition only, standard. Prune 6, 7, or 42.

Maman Turbat (poly pom.), Turbat & Co., 1911.—Peach pink. Bedding, edging. Very free-flowering. Prune 34.

Manifesto (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1920.—Flesh pink, shaded salmon. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, bedding. Prune 4.

Marcia Stanhope (H.T.), Lilley, 1922.—Pure white. Fragrant. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 4.

Maréchal Niel (N.), Pradel, 1864.—Deep bright golden yellow. Vigorous climber. Exhibition, standard, S. or W. wall, glass. Best under glass. Requires a warm situation out of doors. Very fragrant. Prune 32 or 42.

Margaret Dickson Hamill (H.T.), A. Dickson and Sons, 1915.—Pale straw. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding. A very fine Rose. Prune 4.

Margaret Horton (H.T.), Elisha J. Hicks, 1921.—Orange yellow. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Fragrant. Prune 4.

Marie Pavie (poly. pom.), Alégatière, 1888.—Pale flesh, rose tinted. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 34.

Marie van Houtte (T.), Ducher, 1871.—Lemon yellow, petals edged with rose. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding. A reliable Tea. Good on a dwarf sunny wall. Fragrant. Prune 6.

Marjorie Bulkeley (H.T.), Hugh Dickson, 1921.—Pale flesh pink. Moderate. Exhibition only. Prune 3.

Martha Drew (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1921.—Creamy white. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden. Prune 3.

May Marriott (Pernet), T. Robinson, 1917.—Orange red. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 20.

Medea (T.), W. Paul & Son, 1891.—Lemon yellow. Moderate. Exhibition only. Best in warm weather. Prune 5.

Meg Merrilies (S. Briar) (Lord Penzance), Keynes, Williams and Co., 1893.—Bright crimson. Very vigorous. Bush, pillar, hedge. One of the best of its class. Single-flowered. Early summer-flowering. Prune 22 (b).

Mélanie Soupert (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1905.—Pale yellow, suffused amethyst. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, standard, bedding, glass. A refined and beautiful colour. Best in a cool season. One of the most beautiful of all Roses. Prune 4, 5, or 42.

Mélanie Soupert, Climbing (H.T.), J. Burrell and Co., 1914.—Pale yellow, suffused amethyst. Very vigorous. Pillar, arch, S. or W. wall. A reliable free flowering climber. Prune 10 or 39.

Melody (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1911.—Deep saffron yellow, with primrose border. Moderate. Best under glass. Fragrant. Prune 42.

Mermaid (H. Brac.), W. Paul & Son, 1917.—Pale sulphur yellow. Vigorous. Garden, bedding, wall, fence, bush, weeping pillar. standard. Lovely large single blooms. Hardy. A very fine Rose. Prune 44.

Mildred Grant (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1901.—Ivory white, tinted peach. Robust. Exhibition only. Prune 3.

Minnehaha (wich. ramb.), Walsh, 1905.—Deep pink. Very vigorous climber. Pillar, arch, pergola, weeping standard. An exceptionally large truss. Rosette flowers. Late summer-flowering. Prune 37 or 39.

Miss C. E. van Rossem (H.T.), van Rossem, 1920.—Velvety red. Bedding. Moderate growth. Prune 4.

Miss Helyett (Hy. wich.), Fauque, 1909.—Bright carmine pink, shaded salmon. Pergola, arch, wall, weeping standard. Prune 37.

Miss Willmott (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1916.—Soft creamy white. Vigorous. Exhibition, glass, bedding, garden, standard. Very lovely. Prune 4. or 42.

Modesty (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1916.—Pearly white, shaded rose. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, standard. Prune 4 or 5.

Molly Bligh (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1917.—Orange pink. Vigorous. Exhibition. Fragrant. Prune 3.

Molly Sharman-Crawford (T.), A. Dickson and Sons, 1908.—White, shaded eau-de-nil. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, standard, bedding, glass. A very good Tea. Prune 4, 5, or 42.

Moonlight (Hybrid Musk), Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1913.—Lemon white. Garden, bush, hedge. Perpetual-flowering. Flowers in clusters. Semi-single. Prune 18.

Moss, Common (Moss), 1596.—Pale rose. Vigorous. Garden, bush. The best pink moss. Summer-flowering. Prune 12 (a).

Moss, Crested.—See "Crested Moss."

Moss, Perpetual White (Perpetual Moss), Laffay.—Pure white. Vigorous. Garden, bush. A good white moss. Summer-flowering. Prune 12 (b).

Mrs. A. E. Coxhead (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1910.—Claret red. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, standard. Good in autumn. Very fragrant. Prune 2 or 3.

Mrs. Alfred Tate (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1909.—Coppery salmon, shaded fawn. Vigorous. Garden. A fine semi-double decorative Rose. Prune 4.

Mrs. Bertram J. Walker (H.T.), Hugh Dickson, 1915.—Cerise pink. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Sweetly perfumed. Prune 4.

Mrs. Bryce Allan (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1916.—Coppery pink. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden. Very fragrant. Prune 4 or 5.

Mrs. Campbell Hall (T.) (Dr. Campbell Hall), A. Dickson & Sons.—Moderate. Exhibition only. Prune 5.

Mrs. Charles Lamplough (H.T.), S. McGredy and Son, 1920.—Lemon chrome. Very vigorous. Exhibition, garden, standard, pot. A fine Rose. Prune 3.

Mrs. Curnock Sawday (H.T.), Elisha J. Hicks, 1920.—Pale pink. Vigorous. Bedding. Prune 4.

Mrs. C. V. Haworth (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1919.—Yellow, shaded peach. Moderately vigorous. Bedding. Semi-double. Prune 4.

Mrs. Dunlop Best (H.T.), Elisha J. Hicks, 1916.—Coppery bronze. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. A fine Rose. Prune 6.

Mrs. E. G. Hill (H.T.), Soupert et Notting, 1906.—Pale pink, with coral-red reverse. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. An erect growing "Grand Duc A. de Luxembourg." Prune 4.

Mrs. E. J. Hudson (H.T.), Lilley, 1921.—Bright silvery pink. Exhibition, garden, bedding. A sprawling habit. Prune 3 and 4.

Mrs. Elisha J. Hicks (H.T.), Elisha J. Hicks, 1919.—Flesh. Moderate. Exhibition only. Very fragrant. Prune 3.

Mrs. E. Powell (H.T.), Bernaix, 1911.—Scarlet, shaded purplish crimson. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding, town. Deep purple-tinted foliage. A fine bedding variety. Fragrant. Prune 4.

Mrs. Foley Hobbs (T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1910.—Ivory white. Vigorous. Exhibition, standard. A grand Tea. Prune 5.

Mrs. G. Beckwith (Pernet), Pernet-Ducher, 1922.—Buttercup yellow, lighter on edges of petals. Vigorous. Very fragrant. Garden, bedding, standard, pot. Prune 4.

Mrs. George Norwood (H.T.), Elisha J. Hicks, 1914.—Bright rich pink. Moderate. Exhibition only. Very fragrant. Prune 3.

Mrs. G. Marriott (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1917.—Cream, suffused pink. Vigorous. Exhibition. Very large. Prune 4 or 5.

Mrs. H. D. Greene (H.T.), W. Easlea, 1917.—Coppery orange. Vigorous. Bedding, glass. Prune 42.

Mrs. Henry Bowles (H.T.), Chaplin Bros., 1921.—Glowing rose. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, bedding, standard, pot. Very fine. Prune 3, 4 and 42.

Mrs. Henry Morse (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1919.—Silvery rose pink. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, standard, bedding, glass. A very fine Rose. Prune 3 or 42.

Mrs. Henry Winnett (H.T.), Dunlop, 1922.—Bright red of fine form. Very fragrant. Vigorous. Garden, bedding, standard, pot. Prune 4.

Mrs. Herbert Stevens (T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1910.—White. Vigorous. Garden, bedding, standard, glass. A good buttonhole Rose. Pointed flowers. Hardy. A beautiful decorative Rose. Fragrant. Prune 4 or 42.

Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Climbing (T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1922.—A fixed climbing sport of the well known variety. Will probably displace Climbing Nephets under glass. Pergola, pillar, wall. Prune 10.

Mrs. H. R. Darlington (H.T.), S. McGredy and Son, 1920.—Lemon white. Vigorous. Exhibition only. Prune 3.

Mrs. John Laing (H.P.), Bennett, 1887.—Rosy-pink. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, standard, bedding, glass, town. One of the finest all-round H.P.'s. Very fragrant. Prune 4, 5, or 42.

Mrs. Oakley-Fisher (H.T.), B. R. Cant & Sons, 1921.—Creamy apricot. Vigorous. Bedding. Decorative. Single-flowered. Prune 4.

Mrs. Ramon de Escofet (Pern.), Easlea, 1919.—Crimson vermillion. Vigorous. Exhibition only. Fragrant. Prune 3.

Mrs. R. D. McClure (H.T.), Hugh Dickson, 1913.
—Clear pink. Vigorous. Exhibition only, glass.
Prune 5.

Mrs. Redford (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1919.
—Apricot orange. Moderate. Garden, standard,
bedding. Prune 4.

Mrs. S. K. Rindge (H.T.), Howard, 1920.—
Chrome yellow. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune
4.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt (H.T.), The E. G. Hill
Co., 1903.—Flesh, tinted pink. Moderate. Exhibi-
tion. Prune 5.

Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller (H.T.), S.
McGredy & Son, 1909.—Soft blush, outside of petals
deep rose. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Good in
autumn. Prune 4.

Mrs. Wemyss Quin (Pernet), A. Dickson & Sons,
1914.—Canary yellow. Vigorous. Garden, standard.
bedding, decorative. A very fine Rose. Prune 20.

Mrs. W. H. Cutbush (poly. pom.), W. Cutbush
and Son, 1906.—Bright deep pink. Dwarf. Garden,
standard, bedding, edging, glass. Very continuous
bloomer. One of the best pink varieties of its class.
Prune 34 or 42.

Mrs. W. H. Cutbush, Climbing (poly. pom.).—
Very vigorous. Pillar, arch. A climbing sport from
“Mrs. W. H. Cutbush.” Prune 34 or 39.

Mrs. W. J. Grant, Climbing (H.T.), The E. G.
Hill Co., 1899.—Deep pink. Pillar, glass, wall.
Good in autumn. Prune 10, 39, or 42.

Muriel Wilson (T.), Dr. Campbell Hall, 1922.—
White, shaded lemon. Vigorous. Exhibition,
standard, glass. Prune 3 and 4.

Nellie Parker (H.T.), Hugh Dickson, 1916.—Creamy white, shaded copper. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 4.

Niphetos, Climbing (T.), Keynes, Williams and Co., 1889.—White. Vigorous climber. A fine greenhouse climber. Prune 10.

Nova Zembla (rug.), Mees, 1907.—Pale silvery rose. Very vigorous. Garden, standard, shrubbery. Prune 35.

Old Crimson China (C.), T. Evans, 1810.—Deep velvety crimson. Moderate. Garden, edging. Prune 31.

Old Gold (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1913.—Old gold, tinted scarlet. Moderately vigorous. Garden, standard, decorative. Semi-double. A good decorative Rose. Prune 4.

Ophelia, Climbing (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1920.—A well fixed climbing sport of the popular Ophelia. Arch, wall, pillar, glass. Prune 10.

Ophelia (H.T.), W. Paul & Son, 1912.—Salmon flesh. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding, glass. A very fine Rose. Very fragrant. Prune 4 or 42.

Orleans Rose (poly. pom.), Levavasseur, 1909.—Vivid rosy crimson. Bushy. Garden, standard, bedding. Large truss, very free, good foliage. Perpetual flowering. One of the best dwarf polyanthas. Prune 34.

Orleans Rose, Climbing (poly pom.), Levavasseur and fils, 1913.—Vigorous. Pillar, arch. A climbing sport from "Orleans Rose." Prune 34.

Padre (H.T.), B. R. Cant & Sons, 1920.—Pale orange crimson. Moderate. Garden, bedding. Prune 4.

Papa Gontier, Climbing (H.T.), Cherrier, 1904.—Rosy crimson. Vigorous. S. or W. wall. A climbing sport from "Papa Gontier." Prune 10.

Paul Lédé, Climbing (H.T.), 1913.—Very vigorous. Pillar, S. or W. wall. A climbing sport from "Paul Lédé." Prune 10 or 39.

Paul's Carmine Pillar (mult. ramb.), Paul & Son, 1895.—Bright scarlet-lake. Very vigorous. Garden, pillar, arch, pergola. Very early summer-flowering. Single flowered. Prune 27 or 39.

Paul's Lemon Pillar (H.N.), Paul & Son, 1915.—Sulphur yellow. Very vigorous. Exhibition, pillar. Summer-flowering only. Prune 18 or 39.

Paul's Scarlet Climber (Hybrid wich.), W. Paul and Son, 1916.—Scarlet. Very vigorous. Pillar, arch, glass. Semi-double. Prune 20, 39, or 43.

Pax (Hybrid Musk), Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1918.—Pure white. Vigorous. Bedding, bush, standard. Very free flowering. A magnificent Rose. Prune 18.

Pemberton's White Rambler (Hybrid multiflora), Rev. J. H. Pemberton, 1914.—Pure white. Very vigorous. Pillar, arch. Late flowering. Prune 27 or 39.

Perle d'Or (poly. pom.), Dubreuil, 1883.—Nankeen yellow. Dwarf. Garden, standard, bedding. One of the best of its class. Prune 34.

Petit Constant (poly. pom.), Soupert et Notting, 1890.—Deep salmon pink, orange buds. Dwarf. Bedding, edging. Fragrant. Prune 34.

Pharisäer (H.T.), Hinner, 1901.—Rosy white, shaded pale salmon. Vigorous, upright growth. Exhibition, garden, standard, bedding, glass. An excellent Rose. Fragrant. Prune 4 or 5.

Pilgrim (H.T.), Montgomery, 1920.—Bright rose pink. Vigorous. Garden, bedding, pot. Prune 4.

Portia (H.T.), Bees, Ltd., 1921.—Vivid nasturtium red. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 4.

President Cherieux (Pernet.), Pernet-Ducher, 1922.—Buds coral red, opening to prawn red, shaded yellow. Vigorous. Garden, pot, standard.

Prince Charming (H.T.), Hugh Dickson, 1916.—Copper and old gold. Vigorous. Bedding. A beautiful variety. Semi-double. Prune 4.

Prince of Wales (H.T.), W. Easlea, 1921.—Vivid cherry scarlet. Fragrant. Garden, bedding. Growth sturdy. Prune 4.

Provence, Common (Prov.), 1596.—Rosy pink. Vigorous. Garden, bush. Known as the old "cabbage" Rose. Summer-flowering. Very fragrant. Prune 11.

Provence, White.—See "White Provence."

Purity (H. wich.), Hoopes & Thomas, 1917.—Pure white. Very vigorous. Pillar, arch, pergola, weeping standard. Handsome foliage, flowers large and fragrant. Prune 39.

Red Letter Day (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1914.—Glowing scarlet crimson. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding, decorative. Prune 4.

Refulgence (S. Briar), W. Paul & Son, 1908.—Scarlet crimson. Vigorous. A good dark Hybrid Sweet Briar. Hardy. Almost single. Prune 22.

Reine Olga de Wurtemberg (H.T.), Nabonnand, 1881.—Bright crimson. Vigorous climber. Pillar, arch, pergola, wall. Nearly evergreen. Prune 10 or 39.

Réné André (wich. ramb.), Barbier, 1900.—Dark saffron yellow, shaded orange red. Vigorous. Pillar, arch, pergola, weeping standard, wall, screen. Early summer-flowering. Fragrant. Prune 37 or 39.

Rêve d'Or (N.), Ducher, 1869.—Buff yellow. Vigorous climber. Arch, pergola, S. or W. Wall. Flowers again freely in the autumn. Prune 32 (b) or 39.

Rev. F. Page Roberts (H.T.), B. R. Cant & Sons, 1921.—Orange gold to saffron yellow. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, bedding, pot. Prune 3, 4.

Richmond (H.T.), The E. G. Hill Co., 1905.—Bright light crimson. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding, glass. Very free flowering. A good button-hole Rose. Very fragrant. Prune 2.

Romeo (Hy. wich.), W. Easlea, 1919.—Crimson, buds very shapely. Very vigorous. Pillar, arch, pergola, weeping standard. Prune 37.

Ruth (H.T.), Pemberton, 1921.—Colour orange, flushed carmine. Growth compact. Garden, bedding. A fine Rose. Prune 4.

Sanders' White (wich. ramb.), Sanders, 1915.—Pure white. Arch, pergola, weeping standard. Prune 37.

Seagull (Hybrid), Pritchard, 1907.—Vigorous. Pillar, arch. Fragrant. Prune 39.

Severine (Pernet), Pernet-Ducher, 1919.—Vivid orange. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 20.

Shower of Gold (wich. ramb.), Paul & Son, 1910.—Golden yellow, changing to pale yellow. Vigorous climber. Pillar, arch, pergola. Early mid-season. Effective foliage. Prune 37 or 39.

Souv. de Claudius Denozel (H.T.), Chambard, 1920.—Crimson red. Fragrant. Growth semi-climbing. Pillar, standard. Large bush. Prune 6, 7, or 41.

Souv. de George Beckwith (Pernet.), Pernet-Ducher, 1919.—Shrimp pink. Moderate. Garden, bedding. Prune 6, 20.

Souv. de Georges Pernet (Pernet.), Pernet-Ducher, 1921.—Coral pink. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 6, 20.

Souv. de J. B. Ferguson (Pernet.), Ferguson, 1922.—Rich apricot, splashed cerise and pink, base of petals orange. Vigorous. Garden, standard. Prune 4.

Souv. de Mme. E. Bouillet (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1921.—Colour dark cadmium yellow. Growth vigorous. Garden, bedding, standard, pot. Prune 4.

Souv. de Claudius Pernet (Pernet.), Pernet-Ducher, 1920.—Clear yellow. Garden, bedding, pot. A fine weather Rose. Prune 6, 20.

Sovereign (Pernet.), B. R. Cant & Sons, 1922.—Colour deep yellow to golden yellow and orange. Moderate growth. Garden, bedding, pot. Mildew proof. Prune 4.

Snowflake (wich.*ramb.), F. Cant & Co., 1921.—Pure white. Vigorous. Pillar, arch. Prune 37.

Stanwell Perpetual (Perpetual Scotch), Lee.—Pale blush. Vigorous. Garden, standard, hedge. Flowers very early, and is also good in autumn. Very fragrant. Prune 36.

Sunburst (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher 1911.—Orange or cadmium yellow to creamy white. Vigorous. Glass. Very variable in colour. Prune 4 or 42.

Sunburst, Climbing (H.T.), Howard Rose Co., 1915.—Very vigorous. Pillar, S. or W. wall, close fence. A climbing sport from "Sunburst." Prune 10.

Sunstar (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1921.—Salmon red, shaded yellow. Standard, bedding. Moderate grower. Prune 6.

Sweet Briar, Common (S. Briar).—Pale pink. Vigorous. Bush, hedge. Fragrant foliage. Early summer-flowering. Prune 22 (a).

Tausendschön (mult. ramb.), Schmidt, 1907.—Rose-pink. Semi-climber. Pillar, pergola. Semi-double. Summer-flowering. Prune 27 or 39.

Tea Rambler (mult. ramb.), Paul & Son, 1903.—Coppery pink. Very vigorous. Pillar, arch, pergola, hedge. Summer-flowering. Prune 27 or 39.

The Garland (Hybrid Musk), Wells.—Blush changing to white. Vigorous climber. Pillar, arch, pergola. One of the best summer-flowering climbers. Summer-flowering. Prune 18 or 39.

The Queen Alexandra Rose (Pernet), S. McGredy and Son, 1917.—Vermilion, reverse of petals old gold. Vigorous. Bedding. Unique colours: best in autumn. Very fragrant. Prune 20.

Thoresbyana.—See "Bennett's Seedling."

Tim Page (Pern.), W. Easlea, 1920.—Pure daffodil yellow. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 4, 20.

Toison d'Or (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1921.—Apricot yellow, shading to orange. Vigorous. Garden, bedding, pot. Prune 4.

Triomphe d'Orleanaise (poly. pom.), J. Peanger, 1912.—Brilliant carmine. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 34.

Ulrich Brunner (H.P.), Levet, 1881.—Cherry red. Very vigorous. Exhibition, garden, town. A good all-round Hybrid Perpetual. Very fragrant. Prune 6 or 7.

Una (H. Briar), Paul & Son, 1900.—Pale cream. Vigorous semi-climber. Bush, pillar, arch, hedge. Semi-double. Summer-flowering. Prune 29 or 39.

Una Wallace (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1921.—Cherry rose. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Prune 4.

Venus (H.T.), Bees, Ltd., 1921.—Rich carmine pink. Growth vigorous and erect. Garden, bedding, pot. Prune 4.

Victor Hugo (H.P.), Schwartz, 1884.—Dazzling crimson, shaded. Moderate. Exhibition only. Grand colour. Fragrant. Prune 2 or 3.

Victor Teschendorff (H.T.), Ebeling, 1920.—White, yellow base. Moderate. Exhibition only. Prune 3.

Victory (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1920.—Intense scarlet. Vigorous. Exhibition, standard, bedding. Prune 3.

Viscountess Folkestone (H.T.), Bennett, 1886.—Creamy-white, shaded flesh. Vigorous. Garden, standard, bedding, glass. Very fragrant. Prune 4 or 42

W. C. Clark (H.T.), W. Paul & Son, 1917.—Deep maroon crimson. Very vigorous. Garden, bedding, standard. Fragrant. Very dark. Prune 6.

W. C. Gaunt (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1916.—Scarlet crimson. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. A most useful variety. Prune 4.

Westfield Star (H.T.), Morse, 1920.—Pale sulphur yellow. Vigorous. Garden, bedding, pot. A sport from Ophelia. Prune 4, 42.

White Maman Cochet (T.), Cook, 1897.—White, tinged lemon. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden, standard, glass. An especially good Tea. Prune 6, 7, or 42.

W. F. Dreer (H.T.), Howard & Smith, 1920.—Golden yellow, shaded peach. Vigorous. Garden, bedding, pot. Very good. Prune 6, 20.

White Provence (Prov.).—Grimwood, 1777.—Paper white. Vigorous. Garden, bush. Summer-flowering. Prune 11.

William Allen Richardson (N.), Veuve Ducher, 1878.—Deep orange yellow, white edge. Vigorous climber. Garden, standard, bush, pillar, pergola, pegging down, S. or W. wall. Unique in colour but variable. Good under glass. A good buttonhole Rose. Prune 32 (a), 39, 41, or 42.

William Shean (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1906.—Creamy pink. Vigorous. Exhibition, glass. Prune 5.

W. R. Smith (T.), Henderson, 1908.—White, tinged blush. Vigorous. Exhibition only, standard. Prune 4 or 5.

Yvonne Rabier (poly. pom.), Turbat & Co., 1910.—White. Garden, bedding, bush. Very free and perpetual flowering. Prune 34.

Zéphirine Drouhin (H.B.), Bizot, 1873.—Bright carmine pink. Very vigorous. Garden, pillar, hedge, S. or W. wall, town. Thornless. Very fragrant. Prune 10 or 39.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF SOME OF THE SPECIES.

alpina (Species), 1753.—Deep rose. Vigorous. Bush. Thornless, very early flowering. Single-flowered. Summer-flowering. Prune 28.

alpina pyrenaica (Species).—Bright rose. Moderate. Garden. A dwarf variety of "alpina." Very early. Single-flowered. Summer-flowering. Prune 28.

altaica (Species).—Pale lemon-white. Vigorous. Bush, hedge. Very early. Single flowered. Prune 28.

Andersoni (Hybrid of Species).—Rose pink. Vigorous. Bush. Single-flowered. Summer-flowering. Prune 29.

Austrian Copper (Austrian Briar), grown in England in 1596 by John Gerard. Nasturtium red, reverse of petals yellow. Vigorous. Garden. Single-flowered. Early summer-flowering. Prune 19.

Austrian Yellow (Austrian Briar), grown in England in 1596 by John Gerard. Clear yellow. Vigorous. Garden. Single-flowered. Early summer-flowering. Prune 19.

Banksia alba (Banksia), Kerr, 1807.—White. Very vigorous climber. South or West wall. Does not flower freely until well established. Small double white flowers. Known as the White Banksian Rose. Summer-flowering. Fragrant. Prune 26.

Banksia lutea (Banksia), Royal Horticultural Society, 1824.—Yellow. Very vigorous. South or West wall. Does not flower freely until well established. Small double yellow flowers. Known as the Yellow Banksian Rose. Summer-flowering. Prune 26.

Celestial (Alba), Blush.—Very vigorous. Bush. Glaucous foliage. Summer-flowering. Prune 15.

Harrisonii (Austrian Briar), Harrison, 1830.—Soft golden yellow. Vigorous. Garden, bush, dwarf hedge. Semi-double. Summer-flowering. Prune 19.

Hebe's Lip (Species).—White, with picotee edge of purple. Vigorous. Bush, hedge. Semi-double. Summer-flowering. Prune 28.

Hugonis (Species), J. Veitch & Sons, 1908.—Sulphur-yellow. Very vigorous. Bush. Single-flowered. Very early. Summer-flowering. Prune 28.

Lady Curzon (D.), Turner, 1902.—Pale pink. Vigorous. Bush, pillar, hedge. A good Hybrid Damask. Single-flowered. Early summer-flowering. Prune 14 (a) or 39.

lucida (Species), N. America, 1724.—Bright rose pink. Vigorous. Garden, bush, hedge. Red foliage in autumn. Single-flowered. Summer-flowering. Prune 28.

lucida plena (Species), Veitch, 1884.—Rose. Vigorous. Garden, bush, hedge. A double form of the above. A pretty buttonhole variety. Summer-flowering. Prune 28.

macrantha (Hybrid of Species).—Flesh. Climber. Bush, pillar. One of the best of the single-flowered Roses. Mid-season. Summer-flowering. Prune 29 (14) or 39.

Maiden's Blush (Alba), 1797.—Blush, deeper centre. Vigorous. Garden, bush. Hardy and fragrant. Summer-flowering. Prune 15.

moschata (Species).—White. Very vigorous climber. Arch, pergola. The wild briar of the Himalayas. Bears large clusters of single white flowers. Summer-flowering. Fragrant. Prune 28 or 39.

moschata alba (Hybrid of Species).—White, with yellow stamens. Vigorous climber. Garden. Bears clusters of large single white flowers. Prune 29.

moschata fl. pl. (Hybrid of Species).—White. Vigorous climber. Arch, pergola. A double-flowered variety of "moschata." Summer-flowering. Prune 29 or 39.

moschata himalayica (Hybrid of Species), Rev. Prebendary Earle.—White, with yellow stamens. Very vigorous climber. Arch, pergola. A rampant climber. Single-flowered. Summer-flowering. Prune 29 or 39.

Moyesii (Species), J. Veitch & Sons, 1909.—Brownish scarlet. Bush. Distinct in flower and foliage. Single-flowered. Unique in colour. Summer-flowering. Prune 28.

multiflora (Species), from Japan, 1781.—Pure white. Very vigorous climber. Arch, pergola. Large bunches of small white single flowers. Known also as "polyantha simplex." Early summer-flowering. Prune 28 (27a) or 39.

multiflora grandiflora (Hybrid of Species), Bernaix, 1886.—Pure white. Very vigorous climber. Arch, pergola. A large flowered variety of "multiflora." Single-flowered. Known also as "polyantha grandiflora." Early summer-flowering. Prune 29 (27), or 39.

Persian Yellow (Austrian Briar), Willock, 1838.—Deep golden yellow. Vigorous. Garden, bush. Quite a distinct shade of yellow. Summer-flowering. Prune 19.

pimpinellifolia (Species).—Native of Britain. Blush white. Moderately vigorous. Garden. Very early single Scotch Rose. Known as the "Burnet Rose." Summer-flowering. Prune 28 (21).

Pissardii (Species).—White. Semi-climber. Pillar. A perpetual-flowering pillar Rose. Fragrant. There is also a pink form of this variety, more vigorous but less perpetual. Prune 28 or 39.

polyantha grandiflora.—See "multiflora grandiflora."

polyantha simplex.—See "multiflora."

pomifera (Species).—Blush. Vigorous. Garden, bush. Large hips. Single-flowered. Summer-flowering. Prune 28.

R. arvensis (Ayr.).—Pure white. Very vigorous. Arch. Prune 23.

Rosa Mundi (Gallica).—Red, striped white.—Vigorous. Garden. The best of the striped Roses. The variety often grown as "York and Lancaster." Summer-flowering. Fragrant. Prune 14 (b).

Rubella (Species).—Rose. Vigorous. Bush. Very early summer-flowering. Single-flowered. Prune 28.

rubrifolia (Species), Dr. Swainson, 1803.—Soft rose. Vigorous. Garden. Stems and foliage very distinct in colour. Grown for the effect of foliage only. Summer-flowering. Known also as "ferruginea." Prune 28.

rugosa alba (rug.).—White. Vigorous. Bush, hedge, dell, shrubbery, town. A white sport from “*rugosa rubra*.” Single-flowered. Fine foliage. Prune 35.

sericea, pteracantha (Species), Vilmorin, 1905.—White. Garden, bush. Noteworthy for its translucent and huge red thorns on the young wood. Very early summer-flowering. Prune 28.

sericea (Species).—White. Vigorous. Garden, bush. Has only four petals. Prune 28.

sinica Anemone (Hybrid of Species), F. Schmitt, 1895.—Silvery-pink, shaded rose. Vigorous. Semi-climber. Screen, S. or W. wall. A charming single-flowered Rose. Early summer-flowering. Prune 29.

wichuraiana (wicheuraiana), Species from Japan, 1880.—White, with yellow anthers. Very vigorous. Creeping. Late summer-flowering. Single-flowered. Fragrant. This was first discovered by Dr. Wichura in 1860, and introduced into Europe about 1873. Prune 37.

xanthina (Species).—Vigorous. Garden, hedge. Lemon yellow. Single-flowered. Early summer-flowering. Known also as “*Ecæ*.” Prune 28.

York and Lancaster (D.).—Pale rose or white, sometimes striped. Vigorous. Garden. Summer-flowering. Fragrant. “*Rosa Mundi*” is generally, but incorrectly, known under this name. Prune 14.

ROSES MENTIONED IN DESCRIPTIVE LIST.

Arranged according to the classes to which they belong.

ALBA.

Celestial

Maiden's Blush

AUSTRIAN BRIAR (*R. lutea*).

Austrian Copper

Harrisonii

„ Yellow

Persian Yellow

AYRSHIRE (*R. arvensis*).

Bennett's Seedling (Thoresbyana)

Rosa arvensis

BANKSIA (*R. Banksia*).

White

Yellow

CHINA (*R. indica*).

Charlotte Klemm

Fellenberg

Common China (Old Monthly)

Laurette Messimy

Comtesse du Cayla

Mme. E. Resal

Cramoisie Supérieure (climbing)

Old Crimson

Fabvier

DAMASK (*R. Damascena*).

Lady Curzon

York and Lancaster

GALLICA (R. *Gallica*).

Rosa Mundi

HYBRID BOURBON (R. *indica Bourboniana*).

Zéphirine Drouhin

HYBRID BRACTEATA.

Mermaid

HYBRID BRIAR (R. *canina*).

Una

HYBRID MUSK (R. *moschata*).

Clytemnestra

Pax

Danæe

The Garland

Moonlight

HYBRID MULTIFLORA.

Pemberton's White Rambler

HYBRID NOISETTE.

Mme. Alfred Carrière

Paul's Lemon Pillar

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

Ards Rover

Gloire de Chédane-Guinoisseau

Candeur Lyonnaise

Hugh Dickson

Captain Hayward

Louise Crette

Coronation

Mrs. John Laing

Frau Karl Druschki

Ulrich Brunner

Général Jacqueminot

Victor Hugo

HYBRID TEA.

Admiration	Edith Cavell
Adolph Karger	Elegante
Albertine	Elizabeth Cullen
Antoine Rivoire	Elsie Beckwith
Aspirant Marcel Rouyer	Emma Wright
Augustus Hartmann	Ethel James
Avoca	Ethel Somerset
Benedicte Sequin	Etoile de Hollande
Bessie Brown	Florence Forrester
Bessie Chaplin	„ H. Veitch
Betty	Florinda Norman Thompson
Betty Uprichard	Frances Gaunt
Captain F. Baird	G. C. Waud
Captain Kilbee-Stuart	General McArthur
Caroline Testout	George Dickson
Caroline Testout (Climbing)	Gladys Holland
Charles E. Shea	Glory of Holland
Charles K. Douglas	Golden Ophelia
Charm	Gorgeous
Château de Clos Vougeot	Gruss an Teplitz
Chateau de Clos Vougeot (Climbing)	Gustav Grünerwald
Cherry Page	Gustave Régis
Chrissie Mackellar	Hadley
Clarice Goodacre	Hawlmarm Crimson
Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald	Henrietta
Columbia	H. V. Machin
Countess of Warwick	Hoosier Beauty
Covent Garden	Hortulanus Budde
Cupid	Innocence
C. V. Haworth	Irene Thompson
Cynthia Forde	Irish Elegance
Dean Hole	„ Fireflame
Diadem	„ Fireflame (climbing)
Donald McDonald	J. B. Clark
Dorothy Page-Roberts	J. G. Glassford
Dr. Joseph Drew	Joanna Bridge
Earl Haig	Jonkheer J. L. Mock
Edel	Joseph Hill
Edgar M. Burnett	K. of K.

Hybrid Teas—*continued.*

Lady Alice Stanley
 „ Ashtown
 „ „ (climbing)
 Lady Dixon Hartland
 „ Inchiquin
 „ Maureen Stewart
 „ Pirrie
 „ Waterlow
 La France
 „ Tosca
 Lamia
 Laurent Carle
 Lieutenant Chauré
 Lord Charlemont
 Los Angeles
 Louise Baldwin
 Lulu
 Mabel Drew
 Mabel Morse
 Mme. Abel Chatenay
 „ „ (climbing)
 Mme. Butterfly
 „ E. Gillet
 „ Jules Bouché
 „ Léon Pain
 „ Ravary
 „ Segond-Weber
 Manifesto
 Marcia Stanhope
 Margaret Dickson Hamill
 Margaret Horton
 Marjorie Bulkeley
 Martha Drew
 Mélanie Soupert
 Melanie Soupert (climbing)
 Melody
 Mildred Grant
 Miss C. E. van Rossem

Miss Willmott
 Modesty
 Molly Bligh
 Mrs. A. E. Coxhead
 „ Alfred Tate
 „ Bertram J. Walker
 „ Bryce Allan
 „ Charles Lamplough
 „ Curnock Sawday
 „ C. V. Haworth
 „ Dunlop Best
 „ E. G. Hill
 „ E. J. Hudson
 „ Elisha J. Hicks
 „ E. Powell
 „ George Norwood
 „ „ Marriott
 „ H. D. Greene
 „ H. R. Darlington
 „ Henry Bowles
 „ Henry Morse
 „ Henry Winnett
 „ J. H. Welch
 „ Oakley-Fisher
 „ R. D. McClure
 „ Redford
 „ S. K. Rindge
 „ Theodore Roosevelt
 „ Wakefield Christie-Miller
 „ W. J. Grant (climbing)
 Nellie Parker
 Old Gold
 Ophelia
 Ophelia (climbing)
 Padre
 Papa Gontier (climbing)
 Paul Lédé (climbing)
 Pharisaer

Hybrid Teas—*continued*.

Pilgrim	Sunstar
Portia	Toison d'Or
Prince Charming	Una Wallace
Prince of Wales	Venus
Red Letter Day	Victor Teschendorff
Reine Olga de Wurtemberg	Victory
Richmond	Viscountess Folkestone
Rev. F. Page-Roberts	W. C. Clark
Ruth	W. C. Gaunt
Souvenir de Claudius Denozel	Westfield Star
Souvenir de Mme. E. Bouillet	W. F. Dreer
Sunburst	William Shean
„ (climbing)	

HYBRID WICHURAIANA.

Emily Gray	Purity
Jacotte	Romeo
Miss Helyett	Seagull
Paul's Scarlet Climber	

MOSS (*R. Centifolia muscosa*).

Blanche Moreau	Crested Moss
Common Moss	Perpetual White

MULTIFLORA RAMBLER (*R. multiflora*).

Blush Rambler	Tausendschön
Goldfinch	Tea Rambler
Paul's Carmine Pillar	

NOISETTE (*R. moschata Noisettiana*).

Aimée Vibert (climbing)	Maréchal Niel
Alister Stella Gray	Rêve d'Or
Fortune's Yellow	William Allen Richardson

PERNETIANA (*R. lutea*).

Arthur R. Goodwin	Mrs. G. Beckwith
Christine	Mrs. Ramon de Escofet
Francklin	Mrs. Wemyss Quin
Glowworm	President Cherioux
Golden Emblem	Severine
Independence Day	Souvenir de Claudius Pernet
Isobel	„ de George Beckwith
Jean C. N. Forestier	„ de Georges Pernet
Louise Catherine Breslau	„ de J. B. Ferguson
Lyon Rose	Sovereign
May Marriott	The Queen Alexandra Rose
Mme. Edouard Herriot	Tim Page
(climbing)	

PERPETUAL SCOTCH (*R. spinosissima*).

Stanwell Perpetual

POLYANTHA (pompon) (*R. multiflora*)

Aschenbrödel	Léonie Lamesch
Canarienvogel	Little Meg
Cecile Brunner	Maman Turbat
Coral Cluster	Marie Pavie
Eblouissant	Mme. Jules Gouchault
Echo	Mrs. W. H. Cutbush
Edith Cavell	„ W. H. Cutbush (climbing)
Ellen Poulsen	Orleans Rose
Eugénie Lamesch	Orleans Rose (climbing)
Katharine Zeimet	Perle d'Or
Koster's Orleans	Triomphe d'Orleanaise
Lady Reading	Yvonne Rabier

PROVENCE (*R. centifolia*).

Common Provence

White Provence

RUGOSA (*R. rugosa*).

Blanc double de Coubert
 Conrad F. Meyer

Nova Zembla
 rugosa alba

SEMPERVIRENS (*R. sempervirens*).

Félicité-et-Perpétue

SPECIES AND HYBRID OF SPECIES.

alpina	Moyesii
pyrenaica	multiflora
altaica	multiflora grandiflora
Andersoni	pimpinellifolia
Hebe's Lip	Pissardii
Hugonis	pomifera
lucida	Rubella
,, plena	rubrifolia
macrantha	sericea
moschata	sericea pteracantha
alba	sinica Anemone
(fl. pl.)	xanthina
himalayica	

SWEET BRIAR AND ITS HYBRIDS (*R. rubiginosa*).

Amy Robsart	Lady Penzance
Anne of Geierstein	Lord Penzance
Flora McIvor	Meg Merrilies
Janet's Pride	Refulgence
Jeanie Deans	Sweet Briar (Common)
Julia Mannering	

TEA (*R. indica odorata*).

A. Hill Gray	Mme. Jules Gravereaux
Anna Olivier	Maman Cochet
Bouquet d'Or	Marie van Houtte
Corallina	Medea
Gloire de Dijon	Molly Sharman-Crawford
G. Nabonnand	Mrs. Campbell Hall
Lady Hillingdon	„ Foley Hobbs
„ Hillingdon (climbing)	„ Herbert Stevens
„ Plymouth	„ Herbert Stevens (climbing)
„ Roberts	Muriel Wilson
Mme. Antoine Mari	Niphetos (climbing)
Mme. Constant Soupert	White Maman Cochet
„ Jean Dupuy	W. R. Smith

WICHURAIANA RAMBLERS (*R. wichuraiana*).

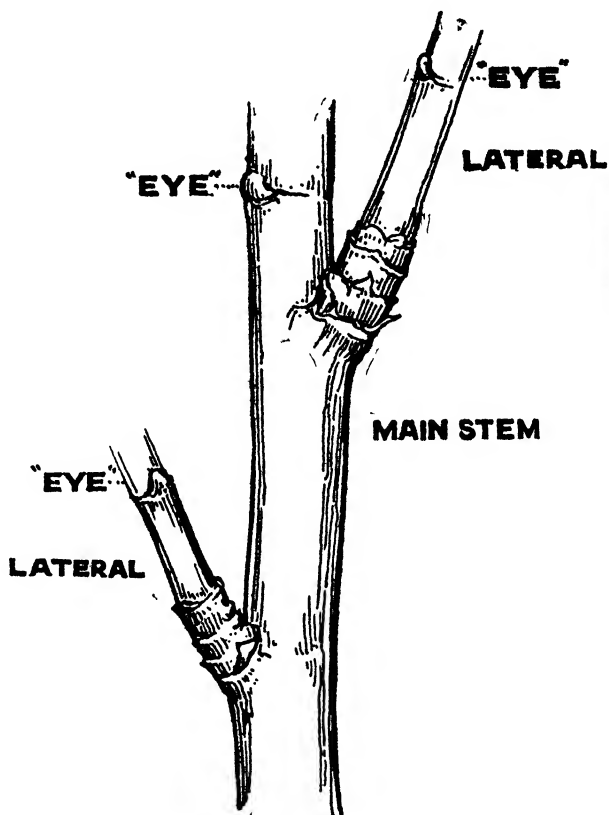
Albéric Barbier	Gerbe Rose
American Pillar	Hiawatha
Beaute Orleanaise	Jean Guichard
Chatillon Rambler	Jersey Beauty
Christine Wright	Joseph Billard
Débutante	„ Lamy
Diabolo	Lady Gay
Dorothy Perkins	„ Godiva
Dr. Van Fleet	Léontine Gervais
Elisa Robichon	Minnehaha
Evangeline	Réné André
Excelsa	Sanders' White
François Guillot	Shower of Gold
„ Juranville	Snowflake
Gardenia	wichuraiana

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

PRUNING ROSES.

Plate I.



"Eyes" and "Laterals."

These terms are frequently used throughout these instructions and may require explanation. As will be seen by the above Illustration, by an "Eye" is meant a **bud** on the main stem or any of the other shoots. By a "Lateral" is meant a **side shoot** on any leading branch or shoot. By a Sub-Lateral is meant a shoot issuing from a Lateral.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE following general directions and explanations should be carefully read before proceeding to carry out the instructions afterwards given, otherwise the reader may fail to grasp the meaning they are intended to convey.

The late Rev. A. FOSTER-MELLIAR in his " Book of the Rose " pointed out that the necessity for pruning arises in a great measure from the natural growth of the Rose. " By watching," he said, " an unpruned Rose-tree, either wild or cultivated, it will be found that the first strong shoot flowers well the second season, but gets weaker at the extremity in a year or two, and another strong shoot starts considerably lower down, or even from the very base of the plant, and thus soon absorbs the majority of the sap, and will eventually starve the original shoot and be itself thus starved in succession by another. A Rose in a natural state has thus every year some branches which are becoming weakened by the fresh young shoots growing out below them. This is one of the principal reasons why pruning is necessary. A Rose is not a tree to grow onwards and upwards, but a plant which in the natural course every year or two forms fresh channels for the major portion of the sap, and thus causes the branches and twigs above the new shoots to diminish in vitality."

From this it may be gathered that Nature's method of getting rid of the undesirable parts of the plant is the slow one of gradual starvation ; and it is wasteful,

in that during the process even the strong shoots are likely to become weakened, injured or diseased.

The Rosarian's aim is to have healthy, well-formed plants ; and from them to obtain either large perfect blooms or many beautiful ones. To do this he must prune. The art of pruning is the scientific cutting away of those parts of the plant which the study of Nature has shown to be useless for producing the best results, and thus to throw the whole strength of the plant into the most satisfactory shoots.

Pruning consists of two distinct operations : (1) Thinning out, which is the *complete* removal of all dead, weak, misplaced, unripe, or otherwise useless shoots ; (2) The shortening of those shoots which are left, to such an extent as to give the best chance of obtaining what is desired.

The most frequent errors made in pruning are (1) leaving too many shoots when thinning out ; (2) pruning severely the shoots of varieties which require little, if any, shortening ; (3) pruning lightly the varieties which require severe pruning ; (4) leaving Rose-plants crowded with shoots and cutting these to a uniform length all over the plant in the way that a hedge is clipped.

In thinning out a shoot it should be either cut clean away to the base of the plant, or to its starting point on the older shoot from which it springs, as the case may be. When the plant has been pruned the shoots should be left as nearly as possible equal-distant from each other, and regularly arranged round it so that it presents a well-balanced appearance on all sides.

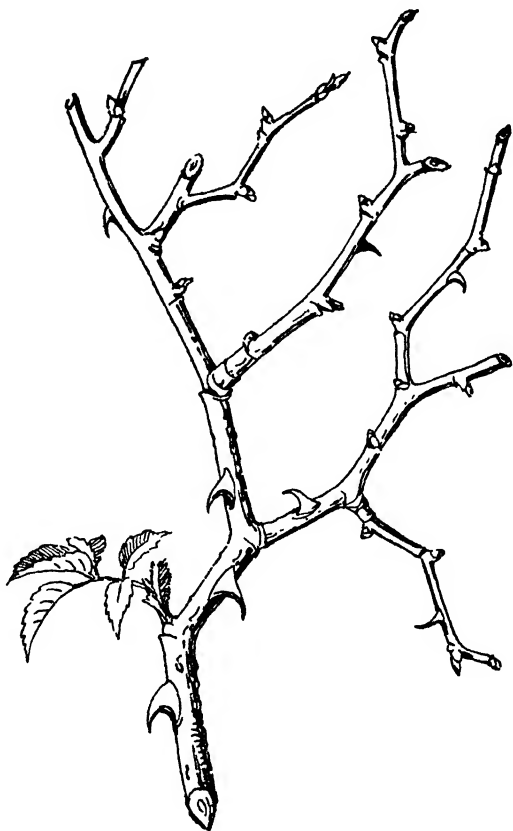
When pruning a shoot it should always be cut to a dormant leaf bud, or "eye" (Plate 2), as it is called, pointing outwards. In order to keep the plants in a healthy and vigorous condition some of the shoots which are more than two years old should each year be removed to make room for younger and more vigorous growths. Some varieties with sprawling growths, i.e., Chateau de Clos Vougeot, are best pruned to an *inward* looking eye.

Roses require to be somewhat differently pruned according to the purpose for which they are grown. For instance, shoots must be cut back severely if the plant be required for the production of exhibition Roses, but if for ordinary garden decoration the shoots may be left longer; if to form bushes they must be left still longer, and if to clothe pillars, arches, &c., some of the shoots will scarcely require shortening at all.

To cut down Rose-plants as is advised in the following pages in order to obtain exhibition blooms may seem to the beginner likely to endanger the life of the plants, whereas in practice the harder the shoots are cut in the Spring the stronger will be the new growths made during the Summer.

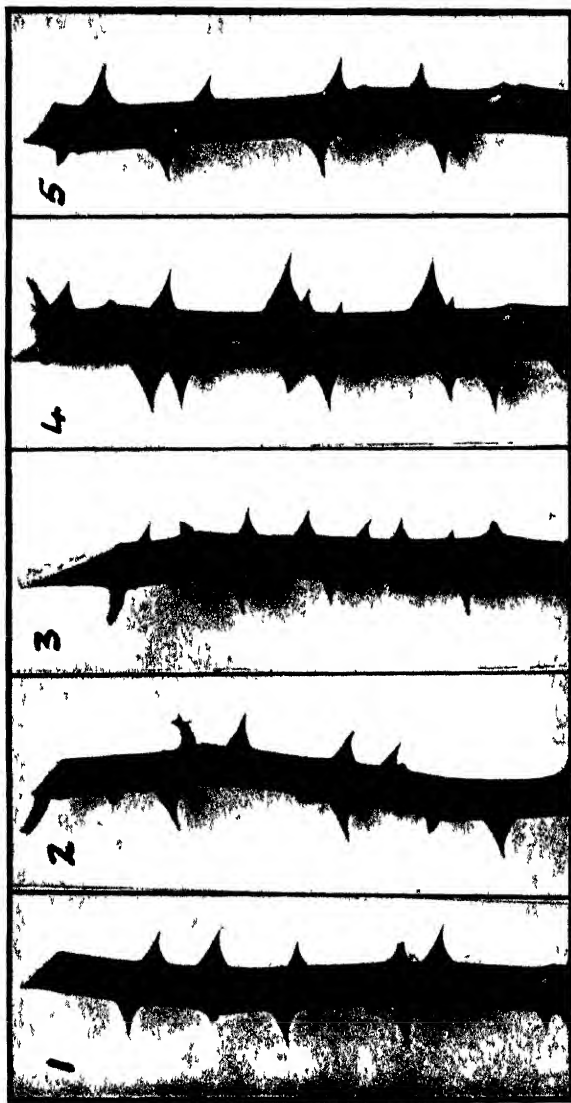
When pruning a Rose for the decoration of the garden it should be borne in mind that it is a decorative garden *plant*, whether it be the large bush or pillar to stand alone, or the dwarfer kind to be massed with others in a bed. As a large range of kinds is available for decorative purposes it is necessary in pruning, as will be seen by the instructions which follow, to take into account their individual habits and requirements.

Plate II.



A Rose Branch showing the position of the "eyes."

Plate III.



Cut made too high
above eye

Cut made too close
to eye

Cut badly made
too long

Jagged cut showing
damaged eye

Cut correctly
made

A large and strong-growing Rose usually requires some two or three years after planting to reach its full size, and it is therefore during those first years that the plant has to be built up, and its framework, as it were, formed.

INSTRUMENTS FOR PRUNING.

These need be but few in number, viz., a pruning knife of moderate size, a hone on which to sharpen it, a kneeling pad, a small saw, and an easy pair of garden-gloves. It is very important that the knife be kept with a keen edge. This is best done by first obtaining a small piece of old linoleum and spreading upon it some Wellington knife powder. An occasional rub or two of the pruning knife over the surface will produce a much keener cutting edge than that produced by rubbing on an ordinary oil stone. Secateurs may be used for the removal of the hard old wood, but they must be used with great care for general pruning, or a bruising of the cut shoot will result. Only those secateurs should be used which are sharp and have both blades accurately adjusted.

HOW TO USE THE INSTRUCTIONS.

Refer to the Alphabetical Descriptive List of Roses for the name of the variety to be pruned. At the end of its description will be found a reference, or references to the method, or methods of pruning recommended. Thus: Prune 4 and 5, means prune according to Instructions 4 and 5.

Occasionally a short list of varieties is introduced after an "Instruction" as typical of the varieties requiring the treatment indicated, but not as a complete list.

**THE TIME OF PRUNING
HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS, AND
TEAS AND NOISETTES.**

**Dwarf and Standard Hybrid Perpetuals,
Hybrid Teas and Pernetianas**

Should be pruned during the month of March.

Dwarf and Standard Teas and Noisettes

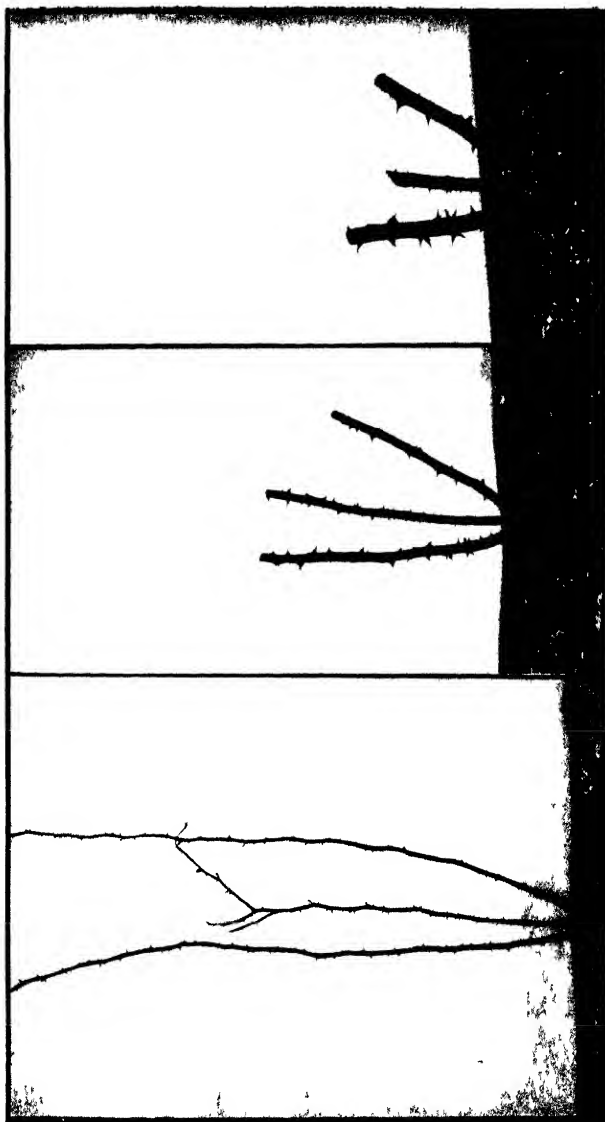
Should be pruned during the month of April.

**Climbing Varieties of Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas, and
Teas and Noisettes**

Should be thinned out after flowering in the Summer
and pruned in March.

For the time of pruning other classes of Roses see
Instructions 11—37.

Plate IV.



at the time of planting

pruned for garden purposes

pruned for exhibition purposes.

HOW TO PRUNE THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF ROSES.

INSTRUCTION 1.

HOW TO PRUNE THE FIRST TIME AFTER PLANTING.

All Roses the first spring after planting should be pruned severely, that is to say they should be cut down to within three to four eyes, or even lower, from the base. Even in the case of

ERRATA.

PAGE 91.

LINE 5.—“Climbing” should be Rambling.

LINE 6. “See Plate IV” should be deleted.

It should be remembered that the best wood on all Roses is that known as “ripe,” i.e., that produced in early Summer. Shoots produced in Autumn are usually soft and pithy, and such unripe shoots are best cut hard back, or removed altogether.

Climbing Teas and Hybrid Teas are best not pruned the first spring after planting.

Although Ramblers are best pruned hard the first year, they may be retained full length if planted in Autumn. If growths are well spread out basal shoots will be produced, and in the following Autumn the older growths may be removed.

INSTRUCTION 2.

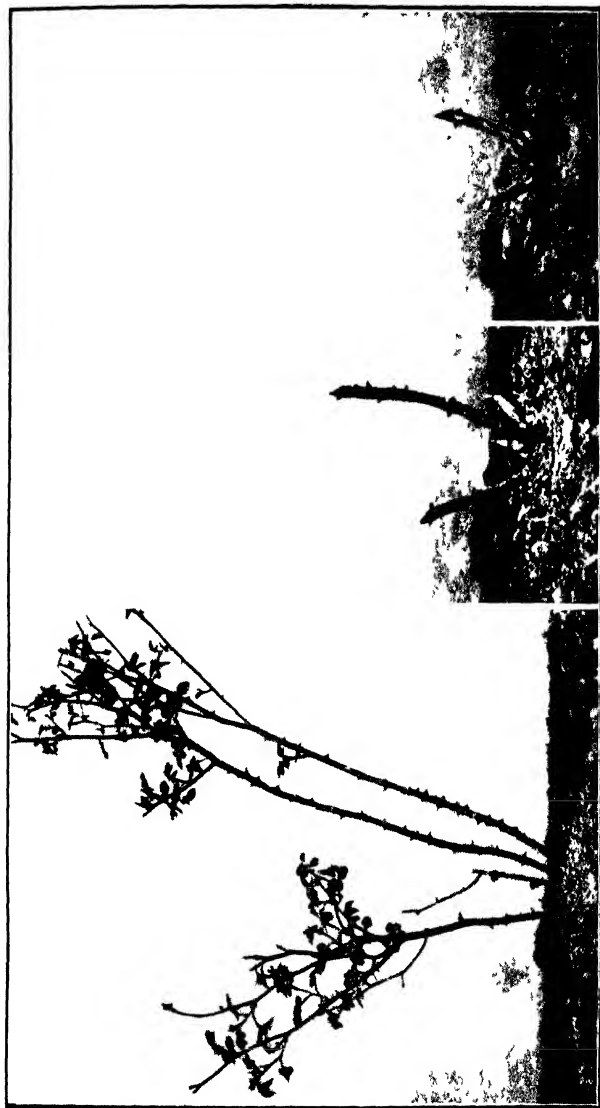
HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS, AND
TEAS AND NOISETTES.

Varieties which require hard pruning.

For time of pruning see page 90.

For Garden Purposes.—Where the plants are grown chiefly for the ornamentation of the garden and high quality of individual blooms is not required, the method of pruning to be employed will be as follows :— All the dead, weak and unripe shoots must be cut clean away to the base whence they started, and the centre of the plant thinned out sufficiently to allow room for the new growth which is to come after pruning. This done only the stronger and well-ripened shoots of the previous year's growth will be left, and these should be cut back to within four to six " eyes " from the base from whence the shoot started. In pruning Roses for garden purposes greater attention should be given to the symmetrical formation of the plant, and more shoots (according to the vigour of the variety) from the base should be allowed to remain than when pruning for exhibition purposes.

The old and dead wood may be cut away in late Autumn. This applies more especially to bushes and standards some five or more years old. The complete ripening of the remaining shoots is thus facilitated.



A Moderate Growing Rose

Pruned for Garden Purposes

Pruned for
Exhibition Purposes

INSTRUCTION 3.

HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS, AND
TEAS AND NOISETTES.

Varieties which require hard pruning.

For time of pruning see page 90.

For Exhibition Purposes.—Roses which are weak growers require to be cut hard back at the time of pruning, by which it is intended to convey that all the dead, weak and unripe shoots must be cut clean away to the base whence they started, and the centre of the plant thinned out sufficiently to allow room for the new growth which is to come after pruning. This done only the stronger and well-ripened shoots of the previous year's growth will be left, and these should be cut back to within three or four, or less, "eyes" from the base whence the shoot started. It may be necessary, probably about the third week in May, as soon as the flower buds can be seen, to remove with the fingers (or carefully with a knife) some of the surplus shoots, especially those which are blind (that is without flower buds at the termination of the shoot), leaving only those which are most promising and well placed.

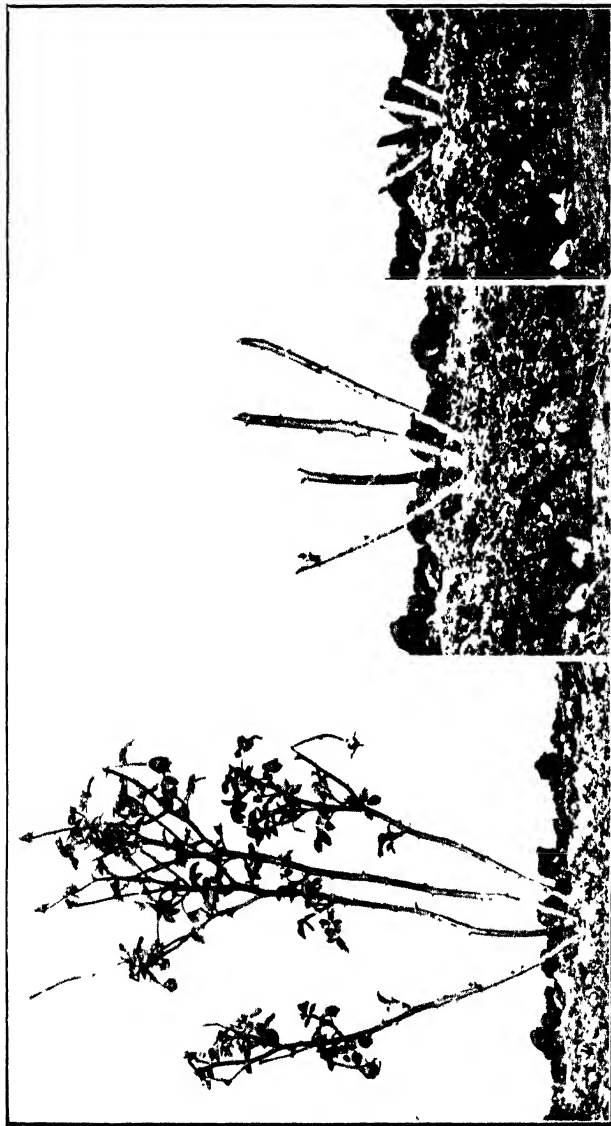
INSTRUCTION 4.

HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS, AND
TEAS AND NOISETTES.

Varieties which require moderate pruning.

For time of pruning see page 90.

For Garden Purposes.—Where the plants are grown chiefly for the ornamentation of the garden and high quality of individual blooms is not required, the method of pruning to be employed will be as follows :—Cut away to the base all dead, weak and unripe shoots. All shoots which have a tendency to cross one another must be cut out so that the plant may not become too crowded, a point which has special importance in dealing with the centre of the plant. The pruner will now have only the stronger and well-ripened shoots of the previous year's growth to deal with, and these should be cut back so as to leave from six to eight " eyes " on each shoot. In pruning Roses for garden purposes greater attention should be given to the symmetrical formation of the plant, and more shoots (according to the vigour of the variety) from the base should be allowed to remain than when pruning for exhibition purposes.



A Vigorous Growing Rose

Pruned for Garden Purposes.

Pruned for
Exhibition Purposes.

INSTRUCTION 5.

HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS, AND
TEAS AND NOISETTES.

Varieties which require moderate pruning.

For time of pruning see page 90.

For Exhibition Purposes.—These Roses need less severe pruning than those in Instruction 3. Cut away to the base all dead, weak and unripe shoots. All shoots which have a tendency to cross one another must be cut out so that the plant may not become too crowded, a point which has special importance in dealing with the centre of the plant. The pruner will now have only the stronger and well-ripened shoots of the previous year's growth to deal with, and these should be cut back so as to leave from four to five "eyes" on each shoot. It may be necessary, probably about the third week in May, as soon as the flower buds can be seen, to remove with the fingers (or carefully with a knife) some of the surplus shoots, especially those which are blind (that is without flower buds at the termination of the shoot), leaving only those which are most promising and well placed.

INSTRUCTION 6.

HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS, AND
TEAS AND NOISETTES.

Varieties which require light pruning.

For time of pruning see page 90.

For Garden Purposes.—Where the plants are grown chiefly for the ornamentation of the garden and high quality of individual blooms is not required, the method of pruning to be employed will be as follows:—All dead, weak and unripe shoots must be cut away to the base. Shoots which have a tendency to cross one another must be cut out, so that the plant, especially in the centre, may not become too crowded. The longer and stronger shoots coming from the base should be reduced in length to about 12 inches ; while from four to five “ eyes ” may be left on the laterals on the remaining older shoots. In pruning Roses for garden purposes greater attention should be given to the symmetrical formation of the plant, and more shoots (according to the vigour of the variety) from the base should be allowed to remain than when pruning for exhibition purposes.

Plate VII.



A Strong Free Growing Rose.



Pruned for Garden Purposes.

INSTRUCTION 7.

HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS, AND
TEAS AND NOISETTES.

Varieties which require light pruning.

For time of pruning see page 90.

For Exhibition Purposes.—In dealing with a class of Roses which are still stronger and freer growing than those referred to in the previous Instructions, a still less severe treatment is necessary. All dead, weak and unripe shoots must be cut away to the base. Shoots which have a tendency to cross one another must be cut out, so that the plant, especially the centre, may not become too crowded. The longer and stronger shoots coming from the base should be reduced in length to about 8 inches ;— while from two to three “ eyes ” may be left on the laterals on the remaining older shoots. It will usually be necessary in May, as soon as the flower buds can be seen, to remove with the fingers (or carefully with a knife) some of the surplus shoots, especially those which are blind (that is without flower buds at the termination of the shoot), leaving only those which are most promising and well placed.

INSTRUCTION 8.

TEAS AND HYBRID TEAS.

With a habit of growth spreading rather than upright.

Require moderate pruning.

For time of pruning see page 90.

For Garden Purposes.—Follow generally the lines laid down in Instruction 4. But, the habit of growth being more horizontal, there is room to leave more stems without overcrowding than in plants of more upright growth.

INSTRUCTION 9.

TEAS AND HYBRID TEAS

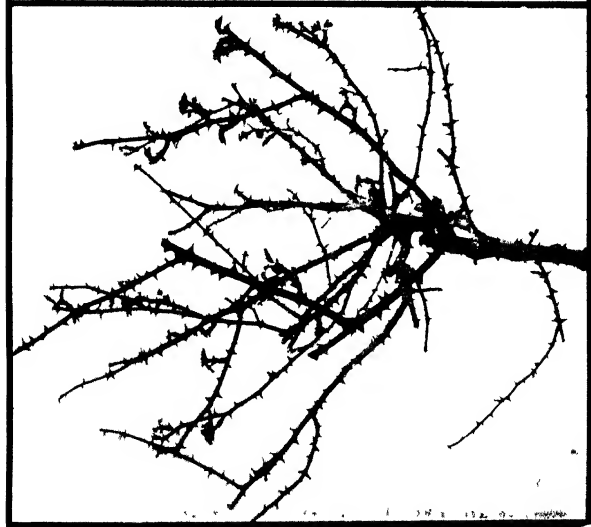
With a habit of growth spreading rather than upright.

Require moderate pruning.

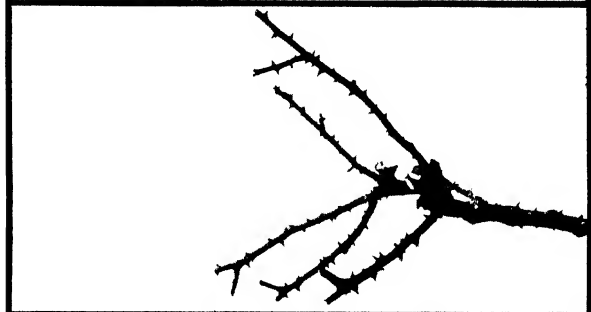
For time of pruning see page 90.

For Exhibition Purposes.—Follow generally the lines laid down in Instruction 5. But, the habit of growth being more horizontal, there is room to leave more stems than in plants of more upright growth, without overcrowding.

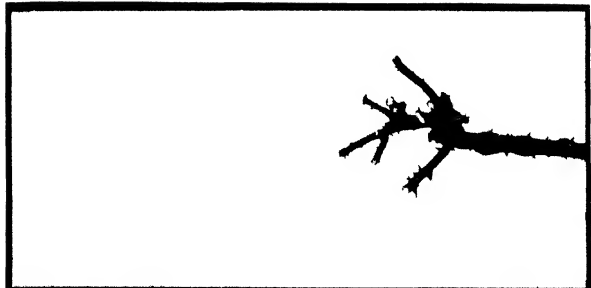
Plate VIII.



A Rose of Spreading Habit.



Pruned for Garden Purposes.



Pruned for
Exhibition Purposes

INSTRUCTION 10.

HYBRID PERPETUALS, HYBRID TEAS,
AND TEAS.

Climbing Roses.

For time of pruning see page 90.

The Roses in this section require very little pruning, and with a few exceptions may be left pretty much to their natural habit of growth. Merely thin out the dead wood and sufficient of the shoots which are more than two years old to keep the shoots from becoming too crowded. The removal of such of the older shoots as may not be required may well be done directly after the plants have flowered in the Summer, the strong young shoots being lightly tied in to take their place. Some of the new growths, if crowded, may also be removed, and strong shoots which are misplaced should either be tied in to fill up blank spaces or cut clean out if not needed at all. The base of the plant frequently becomes bare after a time ; this may be obviated by a careful manipulation of the shoots of the past year's growth—bending them down and tying them in to cover the bare parts, or by shortening one or two of the older shoots coming up from the base. Lateral growths on such plants are best pruned back to two or three “ eyes ” in March.

INSTRUCTION 11.

PROVENCE ROSES.

Prune in February or March.

Remove the old wood and thin out some of the older shoots where at all crowded. Vigorous young base shoots will be formed, which, with the best laterals of the two-year-old wood, should be shortened to some four or six "eyes," leaving the plant a bush from 18-in. to 24-in. high.

INSTRUCTION 12.

MOSS ROSES.

Prune in February or March.

These may be pruned almost exactly as the Provence, Instruction 11, with some exceptions. (a) The stronger growers should be left somewhat taller. (b) The perpetual Mosses, taking more after the Hybrid Perpetuals, may be pruned after the manner described in Instruction 4 for Decorative H.P.'s.

(a)

Blanche Moreau.
Common Moss.
Laneii.
White Bath.

(b)

Mme. Edouard Ory.
Perpetual White.
Salët.

INSTRUCTION 13.

MINIATURE PROVENCE.

Prune in February or March.

Thin well out and prune to within 5 or 6 inches of the ground, only taking care that the plant shall have a certain symmetry when in bloom.

INSTRUCTION 14.

FRENCH AND DAMASK ROSES.

Prune early in March.

The list of these given on page 75 really comprises three classes, but for pruning purposes can be treated as two. There is (a) the Lady Curzon type, (b) the Rosa Mundi type. (a) This is the taller section, and the varieties in it may be treated as tall bushes or even as 5-ft. to 6-ft. pillars. Thin out the shoots, keeping the best one and two-year-old wood and the best laterals. (b) Prune the dwarfer growers similarly, but so as to leave the bushes not more than 2½-ft. or 3-ft. high.

(a)
Lady Curzon.
Mrs. O. G. Orpen.

(b)
Rosa Mundi.
Red Damask.

INSTRUCTION 15.

ROSA ALBA.

Prune early in March.

These may be grown as 5-ft. to 6-ft. bushes or bushy pillars. Always thin out the weak wood ; the best blooms will be produced by laterals on old shoots. These laterals should be left 9-in. to 12-in. long.

INSTRUCTION 16.

THE HYBRID CHINAS.

Prune early in March.

The Hybrid Chinas make some of our best large bushes or bushy pillars, and the shoots may be left about 5-ft. to 6-ft. long. The laterals on the three-year-old wood should be shortened to three or four " eyes," and some of the old wood should be removed. Blairii No. 2 will not require much shortening, and very little thinning.

Blairii No. 2.
Charles Lawson.
Coupe d'Hébé.

Fulgens.
Mme. Plantier.

INSTRUCTION 17.

THE HYBRID BOURBONS.

Prune in March.

These should be left as 4-ft. to 5-ft. bushes, and, like the true Bourbons, they bloom best as older plants, so that a good many of the two and three-year-old shoots, with their laterals, may be left with the best of the young base shoots, and all laterals should be left moderately long. (See also Instruction 40).

INSTRUCTION 18.

THE HYBRID NOISETTES AND HYBRID MUSKS.

Prune in March.

The Roses in this section require but little pruning. Thin out only some of the older wood, and tie in the young vigorous shoots where most required to fill any vacant space in the plant. (See also Instruction 40.)

INSTRUCTION 19.

AUSTRIAN BRIARS (*Rosa lutea*).*Prune in March.*

Here we have to look two years ahead. These briars vary very much in vigour according to the nature of the soil, but they are generally best as bushes from 4-ft. to 6-ft. high. Only the dead wood should be cut out. The strong one-year and two-year shoots from the base should be left, together with the three-year lateral bearing wood, on which much of the bloom is produced.

INSTRUCTION 20.

PERNETIANA.

Prune in March.

This new race of Roses was first obtained by crossing Soleil d'Or with a H.T., and are really hybrids of Austrian Briar (*Rosa lutea*) ; but the Council of the National Rose Society have decided that they must now be separately classified, and have given them the name of Pernetiana (*R. Pernetiana*). They require the same pruning treatment as the Hybrid Teas, but as their growths are somewhat pithy and very liable to be damaged by frost, care must be taken when pruning to see that the cut is made well below the damaged part. If winter is mild and the shoots are uninjured by frost, many of this group may be only very lightly pruned and then better results will follow.

INSTRUCTION 21.

SCOTCH BRIARS.

Prune in March.

The Scotch Briars may be left about 3-ft. high or a little higher. The young suckers, which are freely produced, may be cut shorter, so as to clothe the base. Remove only the old worn out and weak wood. Little pruning is required beyond that necessary for shaping the bush.

INSTRUCTION 22.

SWEET BRIARS.

Prune early in March.

Sweet Briars proper (a) should be left about 4-ft. high. All weak wood and the old naked shoots should be cut away. Penzance Briars (b) are far more vigorous and may be left much taller—from 6-ft. to 10-ft. They throw up long massive base shoots, which may be left to the height required, and those of last year, which will have produced long laterals, should be reduced considerably in height and the remaining laterals left long. Lord and Lady Penzance are less vigorous, and should be left about 6-ft. high. Some thinning will generally be desirable. Used for hedges they must be cut shorter and the long shoots laid down horizontally to keep the base of hedge clothed. (See also Instruction 40.) Where it is desired to grow Sweet Briars into very large bushes, little or no pruning is necessary.

(a)
Common Sweet Briar.
Hebe's Lip.

(b)
Janet's Pride.
Penzance Briars.

INSTRUCTION 23.

AYRSHIRES.

Prune in February.

The Ayrshires form a very strong growing section. They require no pruning proper, but should be thinned out sparingly and the dead wood removed.

INSTRUCTION 24.

SEMPERVIRENS (The Evergreen Rose).

Prune in February.

The Sempervirens should be treated almost exactly as the Ayrshires (Instruction 23). They are, however, more pendulous and the shoots more slender, so that the laterals may be slightly shortened. These are very good Roses for banks, where they may be left to ramble almost untouched.

INSTRUCTION 25.

THE BOURSALTS.

Prune in February.

The Boursaults are huge growers, throwing up bold base shoots which are very rigid. The shoots of the previous year will have produced very strong laterals at regular intervals. They will require no thinning, but otherwise may be treated as the Penzance Briars and the shoots left 6-ft. to 10-ft. long (Instruction 22) ; alpina flore pleno, a dwarfer grower, belongs to this division and should be grown as a broad, bold bush.

INSTRUCTION 26.

THE BANKSIANS.

Prune in April.

The Banksians do not require pruning, except in the case of old plants, which it will be sometimes necessary to cut back a bit hard to restore vigour. Grown on a wall, the main shoots should be distributed at intervals and the laterals tied in, as it is from these laterals that the bloom will be produced on little 2-in. flower stems the third year. So do not prune at all for the first three years.

INSTRUCTION 27.

MULTIFLORA RAMBLERS.

*Thin as soon as possible after flowering ceases,
and prune in early spring.*

The Ramblers, derived from *R. multiflora*, date their importance from the introduction of Crimson Rambler. Typically they are rampant growers, throwing out, every year, long, bold shoots both from the base, and from various parts of the stems of previous years. It is from these fresh shoots that the flowering laterals will spring in the following season. The finest sprays of blossoms are obtained when these laterals are pruned back to 2 or 3 "eyes."

The plant must be well thinned as early as possible in the autumn. Retain only the very best first and second year wood. The first year shoots may be left long or shortened as the appearance of the plant requires. The tendency of the plant to become bare at the base may be counteracted by shortening some of the lesser stems to induce the lower buds to break. On the second year stems only sound and strong laterals should be retained, and they may be left long or shortened as required. The shortening should be done in the early spring.

Varieties which are the result of hybridising with Wichuraiana Roses have the characteristics of that group, and should be treated as advised in Instruction 37.

The perpetual flowering varieties like Trier are less rampant in growth and require little more than the removal of old, unripened and unnecessary shoots. This should be done in the winter or early spring.

INSTRUCTION 28.

SPECIES AND THEIR VARIETIES.

Prune in February or March.

These need, as a rule, no pruning beyond the removal each year of some of the dead wood. The strong young shoots from the base of the plants will sometimes require shortening back to the well-ripened wood, as their tips are apt to die back after the winter frosts. Where any Rose requires exceptional treatment in instructions are given after the name of it.

alpina. Treat as a 4-ft. to 5-ft. bush. Tip the strong shoots and shorten the laterals and weaker base shoots. It will not require much thinning.

alpina pyrenaica. A dwarf growing variety, with thorns. Treat in the same way as alpina.

altaica. As a bush 5-ft. to 6-ft. The base shoots are numerous and should be pruned to various lengths, and nearly all the older wood can be cut away. Makes a good hedge.

indica. The original China Rose.

lucida. Do not prune except to keep the plant in shape.

moschata (including Brunonii, Brunonis himalayica). An immense grower, so let it ramble over a summer house or tall arch. There will always be some dead wood to cut away. The bold massive laterals are not numerous, and may be left from 9-in. to 2-ft. long.

moschata alba. Leave the one year shoots long, shortening laterals on two-year-old wood.

multiflora. (See Instruction 27.)

pimpinellifolia. (See Instruction 21.)

rubrifolia. As a 4-ft. to 5-ft. bush. Prune fairly hard.

wichuraiana. (See Instruction 37.)

xanthina. Does well pegged down, otherwise treat as an Austrian Briar. (See Instructions 19 and 39.)

INSTRUCTION 29.

HYBRIDS OF SPECIES.

Prune in February or March.

macrantha. See French and Damask (Instruction 14).

moschata x multiflora. A high-growing variety. This is sometimes known as *polyantha grandiflora*. (See Instruction 27.)

Moyesii. May be pruned to about 4-ft. or allowed to grow if space permits, taking out old wood from time to time.

sinica Anemone (*sinica x indica*). Do not prune beyond cutting away dead wood, only train..

Una. A Hybrid from *canina*. Best as a 5-ft. to 8-ft. loosely-grown pillar. Leave the laterals 9-in. to 15-in. long.

INSTRUCTION 30.

BOURBONS.

Prune in March.

These bloom mainly on laterals from the old wood, so that a good deal of the best lateral-bearing wood should be left in. They make fine bushes and bushy standards. Do not prune back too hard, but thin well.

(a) Hermosa, also known as Armosa. A variety with all the freedom of the Chinas, to be grown as a spreading bush, some 3 to 4-ft. high. Fellenberg (China) may be pruned much in the same way, or it will make a good medium pillar.

(b) Large flowering kinds, making bold fine bushes, very fine standards, and excellent for pegging down. They should be pruned much in the way of the taller of the previous year, and should be well thinned of all weak and cankered shoots, whether they be new or old (see Instruction 6), keeping Malmaison rather dwarfer.

(a)
Hermosa or Armosa.

(b)
Mme. Isaac Pereire.
Mrs. Paul.
Souvenir de la Malmaison.

INSTRUCTION 31.

CHINAS.

Prune end of March or April.

Chinas must be thinned rather than hard pruned, but some of the stronger shoots may be cut back to encourage new growth from the base of the plant. Another way is to thin out the thin growths after the summer flowering, and a third to cut them closely down in April, when they will flower well but somewhat later.

INSTRUCTION 32.

NOISETTES.

Prune in March.

The Noisettes are mostly moderate climbers, and when used as pillar Roses need to be gradually built up to the required size. It will be necessary to cut away some of the wood which is unsound. As the flowers are produced upon well-ripened laterals, all the healthy old wood must be retained.

(a) Kinds of which the laterals may be fairly closely pruned, and which make 5-ft. to 6-ft. pillars, and also make good beds, when pegged down, and large bold standards.

(b) Stronger growers for tall arches and throwing up sturdy base shoots, 7-ft. to 10-ft., and which also make bold standards.

Lamarque requires a wall. Fortune's Yellow (tender) blooms only once. This variety also requires a wall. In the colder parts of the country it is best under glass. Ophirie and Rêve d'Or should be pruned as little as possible. Maréchal Niel blooms best on laterals from one year old shoots. The best last year's wood should be retained and left as long as possible. (See also Instruction 40.)

(a)
Aimée Vibert (dwf. perpetual.)
William Allen Richardson.

(b)
Aimée Vibert (climbing)
A. S. Gray.
Céline Forestier.

INSTRUCTION 33.

DIJON TEAS.

Prune in March.

These varieties of the Gloire de Dijon type make fine large-headed standards, bold massive bushes and good arch and wall Roses. The strongest shoots from the base may be left 6-ft. to 7-ft. long, others less strong 4-ft. to 5-ft., and some 2-ft. to 3-ft., so as to clothe the base. The occasional laterals can be left from 9-in. to 2-ft. long according to need. (See also Instruction 40.)

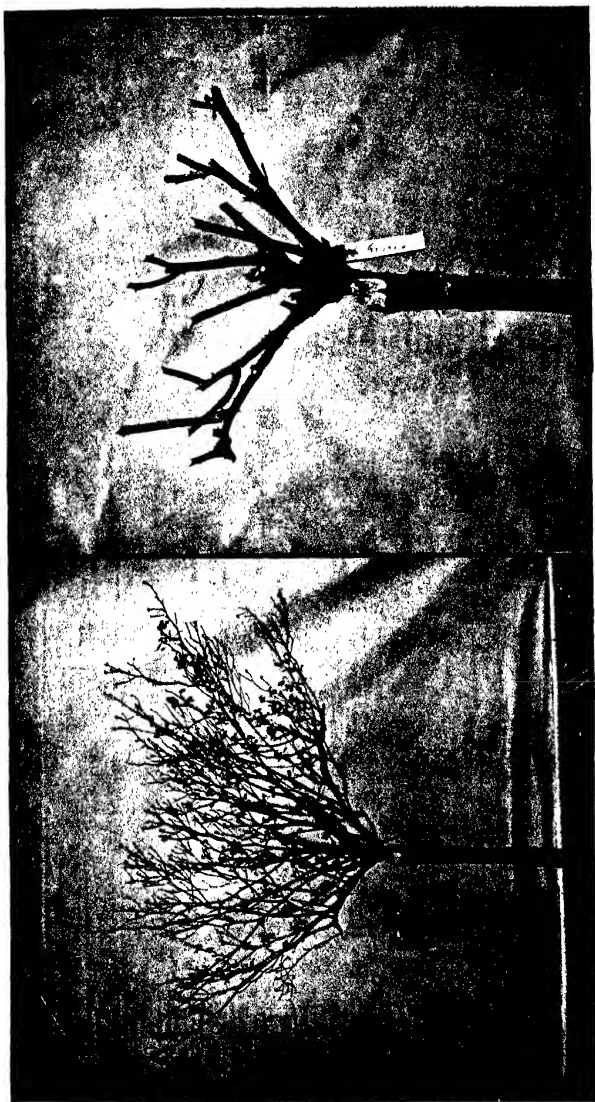
INSTRUCTION 34.

POLYANTHAS (Pompon).

Prune in March.

Dwarf miniature Roses. They will be found to consist of dwarf bushy growths, surmounted by bold flower stalks. All the pruning that is really necessary is to cut away these old flower stems and thin out some of the old wood, when they will break again from the top "eyes" and from the base. When used for bedding they should be pruned very close to the ground each year. The climbing varieties require merely the old dead wood cut out and sufficient of the shoots that are more than two years old removed to keep the plant from becoming too crowded.

Plate IX.



A Polyantha Rose (Pompon) unpruned.

Pruned.

INSTRUCTION 35.

RUGOSAS.

Prune in February.

These throw up numerous suckers from the base ; a few of the best of these may be retained about 4-ft. long, so as to form a bold bush. They will flower and grow freely from the heads of these shoots, and will always break away from the base. An excellent way of growing them is to cut them down each year almost to the ground, then they bloom rather late, but very freely, and the single-flowered kinds produce finer heps or seed pods, which are very ornamental in the Autumn.

Conrad F. Meyer. This is perhaps best as a tall pyramidal bush, some 6-ft. to 9-ft. high. It makes a splendid pillar, but its Dijon blood betrays itself in a tendency to bareness towards the base which must be counteracted in pruning. In the case of Hybrid rugosas budded on rugosa or other stocks, all suckers below the graft must be suppressed. (See Instruction 33.)

INSTRUCTION 36.

PERPETUAL SCOTCH.

Prune in March.

This is undoubtedly best grown as a bold half-standard or tall bush, as it is slightly pendulous in habit. It matters little how it is pruned, except for the sake of symmetry, since it will always flower.

INSTRUCTION 37.

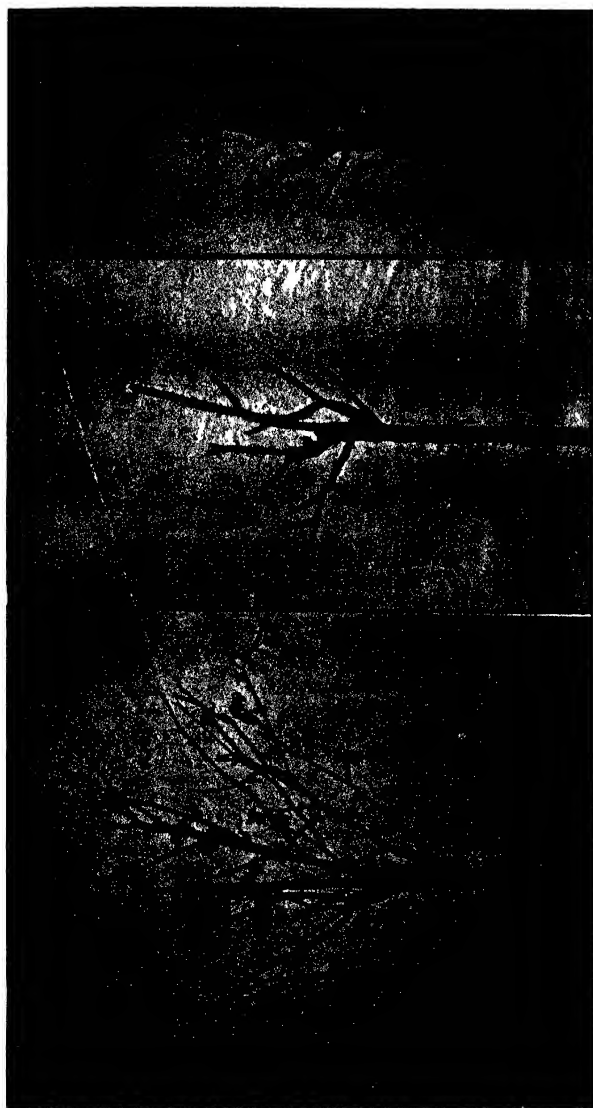
WICHURAIANA RAMBLERS (*Rosa Wichuraiana*).

Thin in the Autumn and prune February or March.

Rosa wichuraiana is a species of rampant trailing growth. It sends up from the base every year a number of strong shoots often 10 to 15-ft. in length. Established plants also send similar long shoots (continuing laterals) from the long shoots of previous years, and these may be given off at any distance from the base.

The *wichuraiana* ramblers are hybrids of this species, and are mostly similar in habit of growth, though some of them have rigid upright stems in contrast with the trailers of the parent species. As the flowering laterals of next season will spring from the long shoots just formed, it is essential that these long shoots should be preserved when pruning. It is best to remove one or more of the oldest growths each autumn. Cut lateral growths severely to obtain finest clusters. If plenty of space available spread out all growths fan-like. In this case the laterals may then be retained some 6 to 18-in. long.

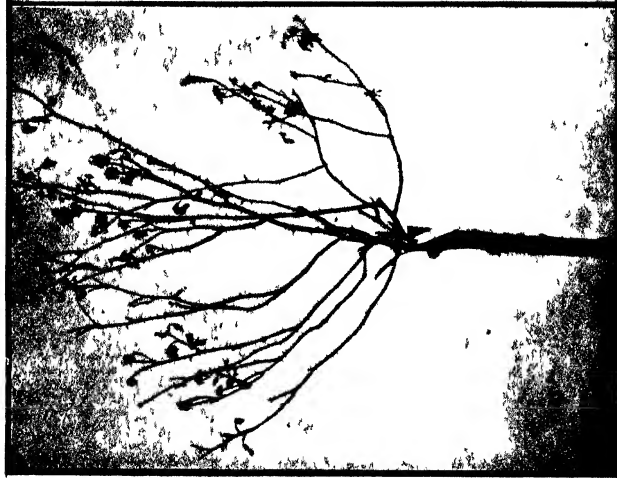
If a plant of moderate size is wanted, all the old wood should be cut right away to the base, so that the plant is left with only the long basal shoots of the last season's growth. These may be shortened or left full length as desired ; if overcrowded some of them may be removed to the base. If the number of these basal shoots is deficient they may be supplemented by leaving some of the older shoots which carry long continuing laterals and bending back these laterals to furnish the parts deficient.



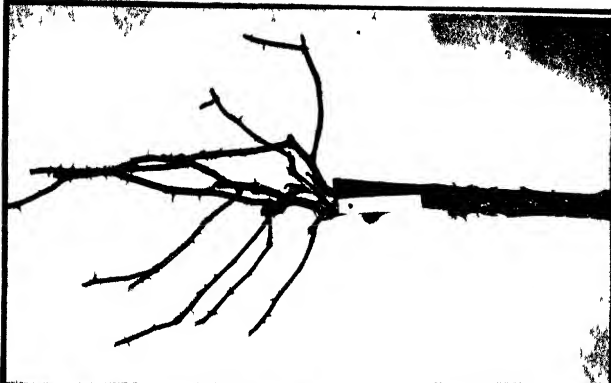
An H.P. Standard Rose.

Pruned for Garden Purposes

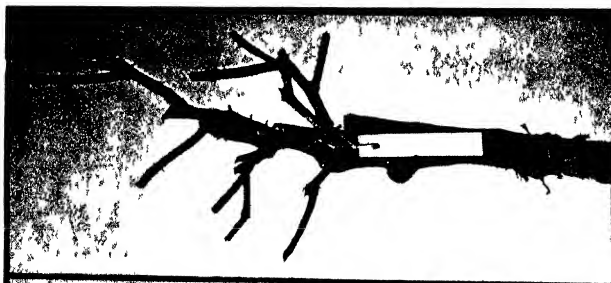
Pruned for



An H.T. Standard Rose



Pruned for Garden Purposes



Pruned for
Exhibition Purposes

If a large plant is required (as for a pergola, for covering a wall or for festoons on ropes or chains), sufficient of the new basal shoots should be left to furnish the lower part of the plant, and the older stems which carry long continuing laterals should be left with these laterals to furnish the more distant parts ; but from these old stems all the small spindly laterals should be cut right away. All the old stems which do not carry long continuing laterals should be cut right away to the base.

WICHURAIANA POMPONS.

The wichuraiana pompons should be treated in the same manner as the polyantha pompons. (See Instruction 34.)

INSTRUCTION 38.

STANDARD ROSES.

For general garden purposes only strong growing varieties should be employed.

(a) Such sorts as Gloire de Dijon, Bouquet d'Or and W. A. Richardson will require judicious thinning, *i.e.*, removal of worn-out or superfluous shoots, preserving the long well-ripened shoots made the previous season for almost their entire length. These may be shortened slightly, as unripened tips are often damaged by frost, but on no account cut hard back, or the result will merely be the formation of long flowerless shoots.

(b) Standard H.P.'s and H. T.'s. (See Plates 10 and 11.) These may, generally speaking, be pruned

in accordance with the instructions given for dwarf plants. It is important to have regard to the formation of a shapely head and to keep the centre of the plant well open. On Standards it will be observed that fresh shoots from the point of union of the Rose with the stock are not so frequently made as in dwarf plants. The pruning will therefore, as a rule, mean cutting back the shoots made the previous season, nearly to last year's point of pruning. If left long the head will soon become unshapely.

The weaker growing Teas will require severe pruning, and with this class no harm is done in cutting back almost to the union of the Rose with the stock. In all cases weak unripe or frosted shoots should be entirely removed.

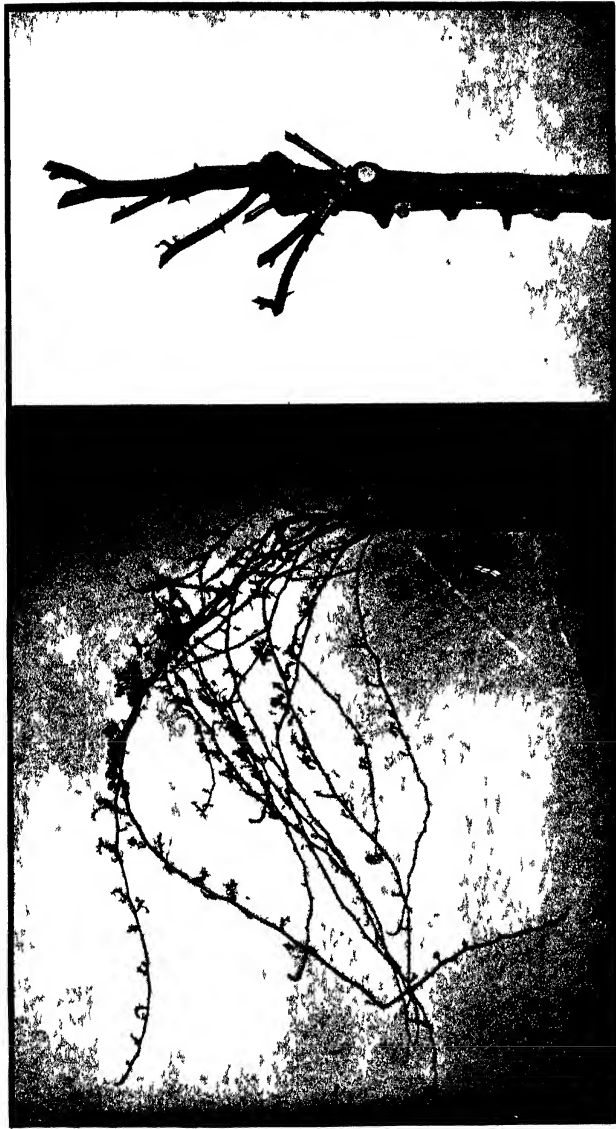
Weeping Standard Roses.

Prune in Autumn.

(c) When the plant is well supplied with long strong shoots of current year's growth (see illustrations), remove all the older shoots as near to the head of the stock as possible. It may be necessary to leave a few of the older shoots to preserve the balance of the plant, but from them cut away the old twiggy flower stems. These old stems will produce foliage if not many flowers. If the new strong shoots are very numerous some of them may be removed to prevent overcrowding.

When the shoots are so long as to trail on the ground they may be shortened, as they are likely to be injured by strong winds. The best results follow if these Weeping Roses are pruned hard back the first season. (See illustrations.)

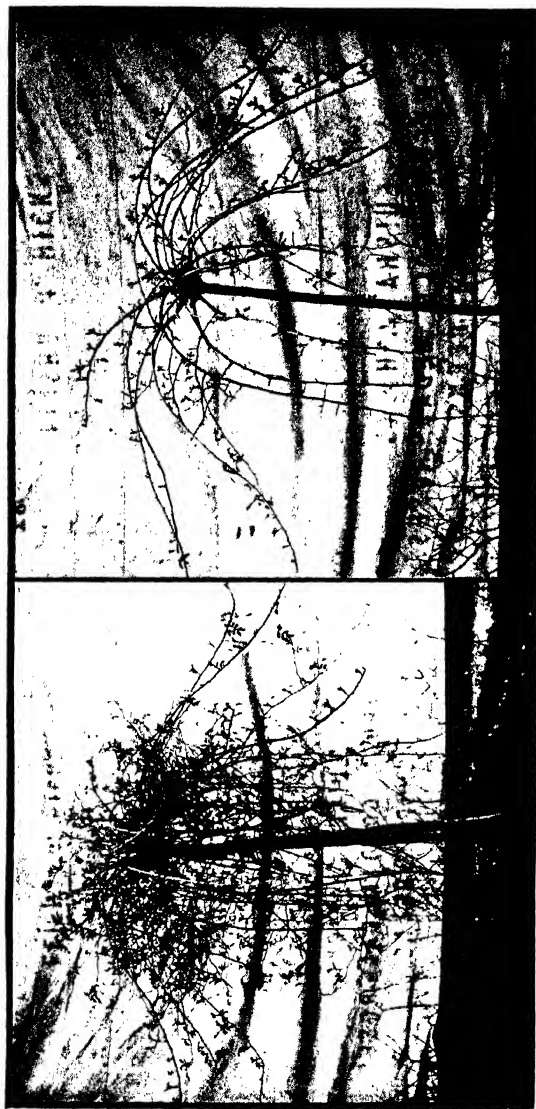
Plate XII



As a Maiden Plant 1st Year of Planting

Pruned

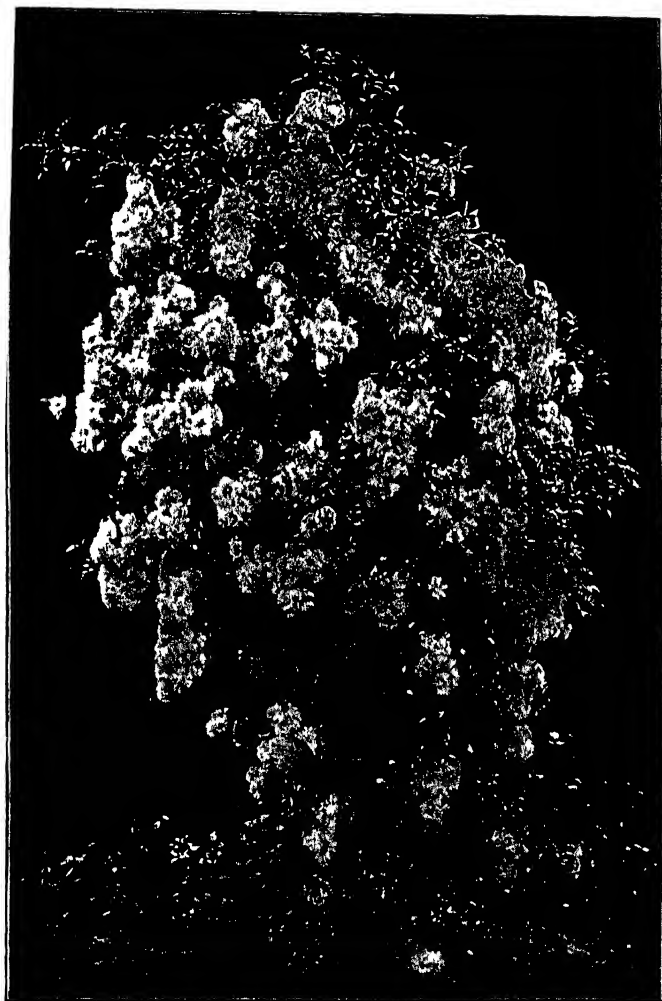
Plate XIII.



2nd Year

Pruned.

Plate XIV.



Third Year, perfection

INSTRUCTION 39.

ROSES FOR PERGOLAS AND PILLARS.

A pergola has been well described as "that pleasant shape of covered way that we have borrowed from the Italians."

This covered way is a series of linked arches, more or less roughly roofed in, on which ramble all kinds of climbing plants. It should be built substantially, otherwise just when the plants are attaining their full size, the supports may begin to give, and much of the work will have to be done again.

The pergola should serve a definite purpose. Properly it should lead from one point to another, and where possible this should be kept in view. A pergola is sometimes useful in providing a screen, or to form the boundary between the Flower Garden proper and a rougher section of the garden or paddock.

It is of the first necessity that a pergola should be well clothed, and it is to ensure this result that suitable Roses should be selected and a proper system of pruning adopted.

Among the larger growing climbing Roses are a select few which are particularly fitted for this purpose. These are kinds which, whilst rambling far and wide, will clothe the sides as well as the top of the

arches. They should be floriferous and of luxuriant foliage, such as the Ayrshires and Sempervirens. Amongst the most perfect pergola Roses are the *wichuraiana* and *multiflora* ramblers. These have close, almost evergreen foliage, and produce, on long pendulous shoots, numerous bunches of highly coloured and in some cases fragrant flowers. Some are perpetual; all bloom over a period of some weeks; they break continually from the base, and the laterals hang down with the abandon necessary to a pergola.

As to the treatment of Roses grown in this way :—

The first point is to clothe the pergola as quickly as possible; therefore, rapid growing varieties should be chosen, which may afterwards be supplemented, when necessary, as recommended above. During the spring, after planting, the branches should be shortened according to the size of the plant and the effects of the previous winter; the second year thin out carefully, retaining the best shoots of the previous year for the sake of the blooms and the best and strongest base-shoots to reach overhead. When thoroughly established, the plants should be pruned in the early autumn as follows :—

Begin by cutting away all inferior or dead wood, care being taken that the shoots left are not too numerous. At the same time it is very important that those shoots which will carry some flower overhead should be retained.

When the pruning is completed and when re-tying the shoots, avoid tying too closely, as air and light are the chief factors in causing the lateral "eyes" to break. Reference to pages 30 to 74 will direct the reader to the treatment for any particular variety, but as a general rule Roses on pergolas will require less pruning, and more training and tying, than is the case with those on ordinary pillars. Kinds like the Ayrshires may often be left two or three years practically untouched, when some thinning will become necessary. Flowers and foliage, and plenty of them, are the qualities most to be desired in pergola Roses.

INSTRUCTION 40.

EARLY AUTUMN THINNING.

Most of the climbing and strong growing Roses are much benefited by pruning after their summer flowering. This is best done in the late summer or early autumn, say in August.

The summer flowering varieties should have the wood that has flowered cut right away. The majority of these varieties produce the best blooms and the best display of flowers from wood of the preceding year's

growth, or on short laterals from it, and the object of this pruning is to encourage the young growth starting from or near the base of the plant, and give it room to ripen. The strong young shoots so produced may if necessary be tied in to prevent their breaking, but should on no account be shortened or have their growth checked at this period of the year.

Summer Roses of a less vigorous habit, *i.e.*, those which are bushes rather than climbers, may receive similar treatment in a modified form. The Moss Rose may be taken as an example of this class. Here a considerable thinning out of shoots that have flowered is beneficial, but the young growth is less robust, and it is not usually practicable or even desirable to cut out all the shoots that have flowered.

The Briars require rather different treatment. These flower as a rule on the sub-laterals, moreover the shoots thrown up from the base are, except in the case of some of the Penzance Briars, less vigorous than those of the summer flowering climbers. A thorough thinning out every three or four years will suffice. It is well not to tie up the young growth in the summer before it has ripened, and Briars should never be pruned in the ordinary sense of the expression, that is, by cutting back the shoots.

Perpetual Roses. The strong growing Hybrid Perpetuals, and some of the Hybrid Teas which resemble them in habit of growth, should be looked over,

and any old wood that has produced weak and sprayey growth removed, leaving three or four strong shoots in each plant to grow and ripen. The extent to which this late summer thinning should be carried will depend partly on the amount and character of the autumn flowering that is desired, but it is surprising how much judicious thinning out of old wood can be done without materially interfering with the autumn display.

Where any of the Dijon Teas are grown as pillars or bushes a moderate summer thinning out of old wood is beneficial, but on walls and screens it is best to leave them till the spring pruning.

Cultivation with the Dutch hoe should be continued regularly throughout the summer, and in case a drought set in a few copious waterings should be administered. But when done at all watering should be very thorough ; a watering that only moistens the upper four or five inches of soil is worse than none at all. After watering stir up the soil to see if your water has got well down, and give an extra hoeing the following day. Liquid manure should not be given after July.

INSTRUCTION 41.

PEGGED DOWN ROSES.

Prune in March.

Only strong growing Roses should be employed for pegging down. A few of the longest and ripest shoots, not more than three or four to a plant, are to be retained, cut to the length required, and pegged down carefully as nearly horizontal as possible, and the remainder of the shoots cut right out. In the summer several young shoots from the base of the plants are to be allowed to grow out, and in the following spring the shoots that have flowered are cut right away and a similar number of the young shoots that have grown up are to be pegged down in their place.

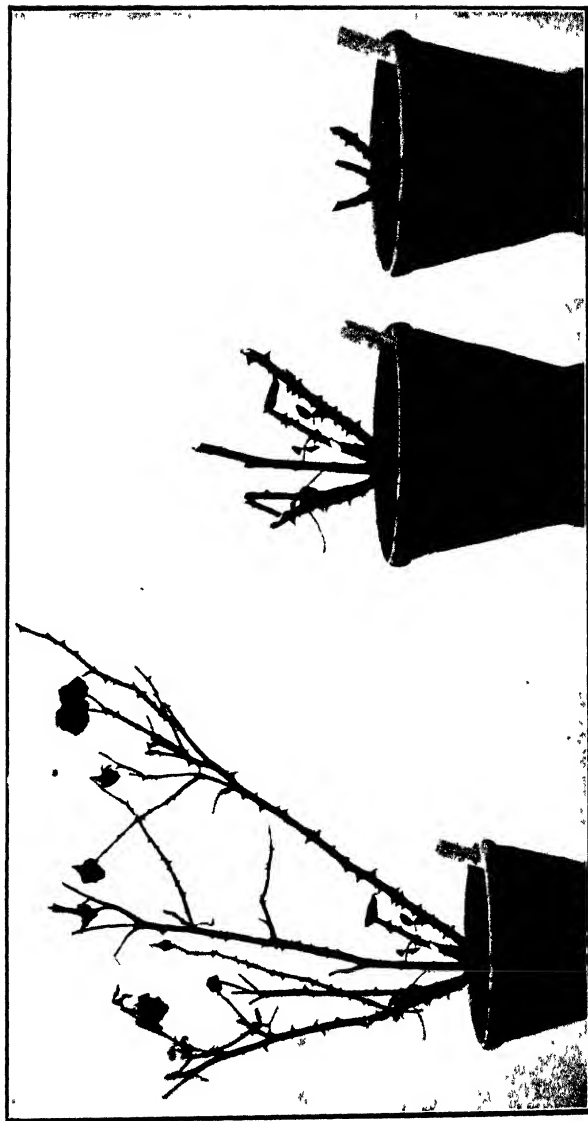
Pegged down Roses require extra good cultivation.

The following Roses are recommended for pegging down :—

Frau Karl Druschki.
Gruss an Teplitz.
J. B. Clark.

Mme. Isaac Pereire.
Mme. Jules Gravereaux.
Zéphirine Drouhin.

Plate XV.



A Pot Rose.

Pruned for
General Purpose

Pruned for
Exhibition Purposes

INSTRUCTION 42.

ROSES IN POTS UNDER GLASS.

Prune at end of December or early in January for blooming about three months later.

It is assumed that the pots have been plunged in a bed of ashes or other material, and standing out of doors in a suitable place all the summer and autumn.

The soil in the pots should be allowed to become fairly dry before the plants are pruned. Some growers prune the plants before taking them in under glass, others house the plants a few days before pruning. It is important that the plants should have cool treatment before, and for some time after pruning, so that conditions are made to approximate closely to those prevailing out of doors, say in March, with regard to the outdoor plants. It is only necessary just to exclude frost. A hurried start will mean weak shoots and poor blooms. The first year the plants must be pruned hard back. All sappy, weak and crowded shoots must be removed, and the well-ripened ones that remain, shortened back to two or three "eyes." In the second year, if the plants have made a sufficient number of well ripened growths from the base, old wood may be removed and these growths shortened to three or four "eyes." In the absence of these new growths from the base the laterals, or existing shoots, should be shortened nearly back to the point of pruning last year. Avoid leaving shoots long, or a

straggling and unmanageable plant will be the result, whereas the aim should be to secure a well-balanced and dwarf plant with good shoots as equally distributed round it as possible. To a large extent this will be arranged later, when the thinning out of the growing shoots is done. Pot Roses may be trained into a nice shape by tying out some of the longer growths. A piece of thick string placed under rim of pot is necessary, then thin strings are attached to point of shoot and the latter gently bent into position. A vacant place in the plant can thus be filled up. This should be done when plants are dormant. These instructions apply to the Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas and Teas, and generally the weaker the growth the more severe the pruning may be.

Varieties in other sections must be dealt with on similar lines to those described in Instructions 11 to 37.

INSTRUCTION 43.

CLIMBING ROSES UNDER GLASS.

Climbing Roses under glass will require treatment according to the class to which they belong.

For instance, Maréchal Niel, Climbing Niphetos, Fortune's Yellow, and W. A. Richardson should be pruned after flowering. The wood which has flowered should be cut hard back to induce the formation of long growths, which will be well ripened during the summer and trained in for flowering the following spring. It is essential that the house be kept warm and humid to encourage new wood as early in summer as possible. In a cold house or one where other subjects are grown, pruning after flowering must be more moderate. The cutting back should be done gradually.

Generally the practice will be to remove worn out or superfluous shoots as early as possible and to give all the light and air to a sufficient number of the new shoots, from the laterals of which flowers are expected the following season.

Whether the Climbing Roses are planted out, or in pots, the treatment will be the same, except that those in pots should be plunged in ashes out of doors during the summer and autumn. (See also Instructions 10, 32 and 33.)

INSTRUCTION 44.

HYBRID BRACTEATA.

This is a new race of Roses, of which that charming variety Mermaid may be given as a typical example. No matter how hard the shoots are cut back the young growths are sure to bloom. The best way to treat them is to thin out the old wood early in the spring and shorten back the young shoots that may be damaged by frost. The type is best grown as a climber against any wall or building, aspect not material, but south-west wall for preference, or as a pillar or large bush in the open. Mermaid is hardy having withstood 30 degrees of frost without injury. They grow and flower very freely in the autumn.

